THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

January 11, 1947

PEIPING RAPE CASE

AN EDITORIAL

Effects On Sino-U.S. Relations

By Charles J. Canning

Lunar New Year

By Ben Y. Lee

Sugar Rackets In Kwangtung

By Wang Dzoong-yen

TRADE MARK VIOLATIONS

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 104 PRICE CNC$1,000 Number 6

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Protest From Peiping

To The Editor:

A girl student of our university was allegedly violated by two American GI's in the evening of December 25. The details concerning the case were published by all newspapers here except the *Chung Yang Jih Pao*.

We, the Chinese students in Peiping, are very angry. We ask ourselves repeatedly why American troops who perpetrate such beastly acts should be allowed to remain in China. A series of acts of violence by American servicemen have already marred the traditional friendship between our two peoples. We have decided to strike tomorrow in protest against such an intolerable insult, and we shall hold demonstrations if this case cannot be settled justly.

We believe you will sympathize with us. Our common feeling is that all American military personnel should be sent home. We also think the American people at home should know what their troops have been doing in China, and hope they will join us in getting their sons and fathers out of China.

This is a protest to the American Government, not the American people, who have always enjoyed our confidence and friendship.

CHEN TSE-KIANG.

Peiping,
December 28, 1946.

Alleged Rape

To The Editor:

We, The undersigned, are shocked by the terrible incident that took place in Peiping recently. The word incident may not thoroughly describe the beastly behavior of the two GI's who allegedly raped a young Chinese college girl student. Such unprecedented and awful conduct, should it be proved true, was beyond our power of imagination; it was a crime.

The students in this university are exceedingly indignant and, we may say, a majority of the Chinese people has the same feeling. If the American authorities let this case go without dispensing justice where justice is due, it can be expected that more harm than good will be done to the friendly relations between our two nations. It must also be pointed out that feeling against the American Government had already run high prior to the incident.

We, therefore, demand that (1) The two GI's be court martialled by a military court comprised of an equal number of Chinese and American officers; (2) An apology be made by the U.S. Government, and (3) American troops be withdrawn from China in order to avoid recurrence of similar criminal acts.

RICHARD MA AND FIVE OTHER
FUTAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Shanghai,
December 31, 1946.

Letter To Dr. Stuart

To The Editor:

We shall be very thankful if you can publish our letter of protest for forwarding to the American Government by Ambassador Dr. Leighton Stuart:

We are very sorry to hear that two U.S. soldiers in Peiping reportedly violated a Peita girl student recently. If this was true, it was not only the greatest disgrace and misfortune, but also a black spot on the history of the traditional friendship between our two great nations.

We are grateful for your country's help in the war against the Japanese, but we have, however, to point out that since V-J Day American troops stationed in China have committed a series of acts of misconduct and dishonorable acts of violence. This has made us both aggrieved and bitter. Yet, we endured all that;

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we did not desire to destroy our friendship. But this Peiping incident is too much for us and we cannot endure it any more. Really, it is a great disgrace to our country against which we vigorously protest.

You are an intimate friend of the Chinese people. We know you understand our feelings, and before things become worse and in order to preserve the friendship of our two countries, we beg that you forward the following demands to your government:

1) To punish the violators.

2) To apologize to the girl and pay compensation for both the physical and moral damage sustained.

3) To withdraw all American troops from Chinese territory.

COMMITTEE FOR PROTESTING, AGAINST MISCONDUCT OF U.S. TROOPS,
CHIAOTUNG MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Shanghai,
January 1, 1947.

Up To U.S.A.?

To The Editor:

One local English-language newspaper says that American troops are here in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Yes, this is perfectly true. But if some other country should emulate China and send an "invitation" will the American Government dispatch troops to that country to help keep communication lines open?

The same paper again says that if the Chinese Government no longer wanted American troops stationed in China it had only to notify the American Government accordingly. In other words, the withdrawal of American troops from China could be realized for the mere asking by the Chinese Government. But if the American Government were bent upon withdrawing American troops from China, could the Chinese Government prevent the withdrawal?

As a disinterested "third person," I am of the opinion that the earlier the withdrawal of American troops from China the better it will be both for China and for America. The Peiping students are perhaps making a political issue out of the so-called rape case, which was a non-political incident. However, it should not be lost sight of that the students' demonstrations clearly showed that the average Chinese no longer likes the presence of American troops on Chinese soil. To him they are here only to prolong the civil war.

If the American Government really means to win the friendship of the Chinese, it has only to order each and every American serviceman OUT OF CHINA.

"THIRD PERSON."

Shanghai,
January 5, 1947.

How Chinese Feel....

To The Editor:

With regard to the alleged rape case at Peiping on Christmas Eve, which is but one of the thousand and one "petty" crimes committed by American GIs on the soil of their most favored Allied nation, I take this opportunity to explain what we Chinese common folks feel about it.

According to Chinese custom and moral rules of conduct, raping is the worst possible crime by man—I mean "worst" not so much in the eye of the law as in the eye of morals. Because it is the discretion in sexual relations that makes man differ from beast.

An act like this may be considered by any foreigner simply as a common illegal one that needs justice in the courts. But we Chinese, who have for thousands of

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years realized that law is merely an expedient in the hands of the powerful few, do not like to appeal to the courts even if a wrong is done. However, this does not imply that we simply forget all about it. Instead, the victim, with hatred remaining deep-rooted in his heart, never lets a single day pass without hanging the cursed thing on his lip and thinking of revenge whenever possible. And this condemnation has always brought down even tyrants to ruin.

Let me remind you that one of the basic reasons why the Japs were not able to win the war in China is that they committed rape too often, besides killing and whipping and torturing. We Chinese can stand any insufferable agony and insult except that of being raped. The man in the street—including the most illiterate who has not the slightest idea of patriotism and loyalty to their country—always gets hurt whenever any one of his woman folk—wife, sister or daughter—falls victim.

Such is the Chinese thinking and such are the Chinese people. In looking at things Chinese, you foreigners must not overlook the fundamental element in Chinese mentality.

As you know very well, the Chinese have never shown any unfriendliness toward the Americans ever since these two nations came into contact with each other. But what about the developments during the past year and a half? I think it must be too discouraging and alarming to you as well. Most of the Americans just look down upon the Chinese as an inferior people, don't they? And what the rough guys dare not do at home is being done here by "decent fellows" with impunity.

Back in the States, Negroes have often been lynched for criminal assaults on white women, I understand. But if the same treatment were meted out to the two GIs in Peiping, it would be denounced as "anti-American."

Friends are easy to make, but is it easy to recover friendship once it is lost? Something must be done when the friendship is not yet all gone but is going to be lost. It is never too late to mend. But the initiative in mending lies more with the Americans than with us Chinese.

Last but not least, long absence from home, where there is every kind of affection to warm the war-weary hearts of soldiers, must be the chief motive that has led American GIs into such crime. So, though an alleged crime has been committed by two of your GIs, yet, to do them justice, it is your government, or rather the war-mongers and imperialist politicos of your country, that have forced these poor creatures to perpetrate such gross indiscretion.

War is brutal, but no less brutal is the man that does not take human nature and human feelings into consideration. Why not let your GIs go home, or your national honor is quite at stake!

CHANG PEI-LIN.

Shanghai,
December 27, 1946.

Patriotism

To The Editor:

During the past week both foreign and vernacular periodicals have printed numerous columns concerning the alleged raping case in Peking and the following students' demonstrations. Most of the writers of Letters To The Editor, it seems to me, are college students who flare up in sudden hostility against the American Armed Forces in China like wild fire. They are hot-blooded youth presumably acting in the spirit of patriotism.

A parade or demonstration against a friendly nation on account of an isolated case concerning two individuals is unreasonable and inexcusable. It is a mob. A mob is a mob irrespective of its constituents. So to speak reasons or trying to convince a mob of the truth is as futile as an attempt to catch the moon under an illusion. Not until its heads have cooled down can they see vividly the twinkling little stars.

We can't blame young students for being hot-headed as most of the demonstrators are of speculative nature and are from schools of little discipline. It is indeed true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The raping of a girl by an American Marine, if proved true, should not damage the reputation of the entire American Armed Forces in China and consequently all of America. The individuals involved, if found guilty, will be punished according to law. We are a civilized country, we have law and government. What is the hidden force behind the paraders, may I ask?

The writer has taught in many colleges and universities of repute for the past 30 years and has learned the nature of the present day students. Those who take active part in any anti-demonstrations of any nature are not at all good students. They are either paid by a certain political party or parties, or want to make their names known in school as athletes do in American universties. No good students would dare to shout obscene slogans in streets like madmen as the writer saw and heard.

I have no sympathy for either KMT or CP. I love China. I love its youth. Why didn't the demonstrators shout obscene slogans against the USSR on the removal of millions of U.S. dollars worth of machinery from Manchuria? Undoubtedly many types of crimes were committed by the Soviets, including frequent raping of our girls. Mr. demonstrators, ask your goodselves, search into your conscience as to where your honorable patriotism lies? Be pure in heart and be good Chinese as your fathers expect you to be.

The shouting of those "Goddamned" obscene slogans and posting of those sinister posters along the various business centers certainly disgraced China for generations to come. Raping cases are too common to speak of all the world over. The guilty ones are punished according to law and that is the end. Woe to the Overseas Chinese in foreign lands when westerners take the recent raping demonstration as a precedent! Overseas Chinese are not gods and certainly do not behave themselves any better than American Marines in China. What is a jubilation to your innocent demonstrators will be a suffering to our compatriots abroad. Supposing one or two of your schoolmates have committed some mischief and the authorities brand all of you as guilty and evict you from the campus, what do you say?

LEE ZEE-YEE.

Shanghai,
January 5, 1947.

Certain "Ism"

To The Editor:

I am extremely sorry for the fact that demonstrations were staged in the principal cities of China for the days past as a protest against the alleged rape of a Chinese college girl in Peiping by a US Marine.

But American citizens and friends! be cheerful. Be at ease, for the demonstrations were quite simple, simple in the sense that the demonstrators represent only a very small part of the student community, thus showing fully (as we can judge from the slogans and posters) that they were getting "out of hand" and their original purpose was obscured by political issues. The demonstrators are those who wish to take hold of every chance to create a reign of fear, directly affecting the existing Central Government and indirectly involving the Sino-

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American relations. We can clearly see the intentions or motives of the demonstrators shouting "Go home! US Servicemen!" It simply implies that they want to kill two birds with one stone, since being inclined to a certain "ism" which China in every respect has no reason to adopt.

Moreover, I should like to tell you that not all the students either in this city or in other cities were seized with the demonstration fever. They knew that it was a grave wrong committed by our American friend, but they would rather show better sense and better taste, for they knew also that the proper authorities would have it taken into consideration and would put it in a better way than the mere hustling flock of students for certain "behind-the-curtain" purposes. We see no reason why an entire corps, an entire armed force and an entire nation should be blamed for unproven acts by one of its members.

It is more than that. It sounds very paradoxical why we should have US forces withdrawn immediately, while we have still Soviet units stationed on our precious territories. Dairen has been "specialized" by the Russians in uniform and the students did not fuss about that. Why? The students would be considered "wise" and "patriotic" if they should cry at the height of their voice "Go Home, US and Soviet military personnel."

"A CHINESE STUDENT."

Shanghai,
January 6, 1947.

The Facts?

To The Editor:

In the editorial of your Review December 21, 1946, there appear the following passages which are not in accord with facts and groundless. We would be obliged if you kindly insert corrections of same in the next issue of your journal.

Here I quote the passages:—

"According to General Chou Chih-jo of the Aeronautics Commission between V-J Day and February, 1946, the Government sent 2,000 air cadets to America. He said the expense of the program was being paid through Lend-Lease.

"Since V-J Day, according to the Committee, the American Government has set up a Naval Training School in Tsingtao, an Automobile Training School in Nanking, a Signal Corps Training School in Kunming, and Engineering School in Kunming, Paratrooper Training Schools in Kunming, Nanking, Canton and Hengyang, a Special Engineers Training School in Chungking, an Air Force Training School in Hankow and an Air Force Academy in Chengtu."

Major-General P. S. HU,
Assist. Chief of Air Staff A-2
Hq. Chinese Air Force

Nanking,
December 28, 1946.

Goodbye

To The Editor:

I am very glad to read your kind letter and a copy of the Nov. 16 issue of your Review, of which I am very fond. It has always been something to look forward to every week, has helped me to understand better the people in the news, and has given me the very words with which I had difficulty to express myself. Unfortunately, I have to discontinue my subscription for the following reasons:

1) I am a medical student. The medical courses are too heavy to allow too much time for reading of books or magazines of fields other than medicine.

2) I am not an economics student. I don't know whether our national currency has depreciated in value or the level of commodity prices has gone up, but the high cost of the Review and, in particular, the postal charges are the main reasons for my failure to renew my subscription. Shanghailanders probably do not think much of CNC$17,000, but it is considered a small fortune here. I can live on it comfortably for one whole month. Also, I have four brothers and three sisters. My father is an army doctor, whose monthly income of CNC$30,000 is all we have to keep the family going. As a result I have to forego the luxury of reading your Review though much against my wishes.

Before saying goodbye to you and, in particular, your magazine, let me thank you again for the free copy I received today.

D. C.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
December 27, 1946.

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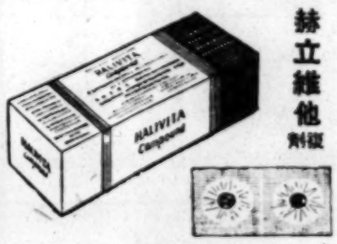

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Impartial Or Partial?

To the Editor:

I have heard too often and been made a little skeptical by the following gossips:—

"The *China Weekly Review* acts like a mouthpiece of the CP!"

"That paper looks like a *masked, paid underling* of *Yenan*."

Don't you feel the foregoing a bit derogatory to the prestige of your Weekly of many years' standing? I wonder if you could prove to the public that you fairly deserve the acclamation "Impartial" by publishing in a future issue some neutral statements instead of your usual formula of supporting CP and criticizing KMT speeches.

Your failure to do so would, no doubt, constitute strong evidence that the foregoing is not just a lot of bluff.

Today China is entangled in a horrible mess. She is suffering enough from all directions of inevitable postwar boredom —civil conflicts, financial strain, economic paralysis, labor unrest and industrial flounderng, etc., etc.

I suppose this is the opportunity for her foes to take advantage of her disastrous plight, to tackle her; but many a conscientious friend of hers, at this moment, could hardly afford to enjoy himself as a wisecracking camouflaged agitator by stirring the speculative and unscrupulous elements with partial, hypocritical and cynical speeches to torment her, and would be willing to stop abusing the Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Speech to camouflage an undertaking of propaganda for a certain party.

I am neither a devotee of the KMT nor a worshipper of the CP, and also not on the fringe of any irresponsible group that does not agree with you. Perhaps due to the fact that I have had too much aspiration to see the postwar administration of China renovated, I have been highly disillusioned by the authorities, especially by the subservients of the KMT whom the people would rather call "racketeers" or "a bunch of shady characters."

The armed thugs and their brain under the banner of the CP are continuing to torture the helpless impoverished people in a way even the gangsters wouldn't, and gripping the word "Communist" as their "racket" rather than "principle" with which to make a living. Any group with a political background or of intricate elements is not the society that I want to join. I am just a neutral patriotic citizen of China.

Maybe I am a bit outspoken and blunt, but it is true, in your recent issues your reader can find almost nothing but those pro-CP articles and others criticizing the KMT. Under such circumstances and the weight of the aforesaid gossip, should not the word "Impartial," usually deserved by your paper, be abridged into "Partial?"

Therefore I can not help saying a few words pursuant to your motto of Freedom of Speech. But I do hope the above gossip is merely idle rumor and that you would foster no hard feelings about what I have said above and agree with my opinion to drop the damned chaotic question of China for a while in order to save your readers a lot of headaches, because the people are fed up with it now and, besides, China, like a very sick man, could hardly be cured just by futile talk, without drastic remedy.

Please do not presume that I am a pessimist, but I do have a fervent hope that before long maybe our Mr. President will do a miracle to change the situation, thus rescuing China out of her mess.

LEE KWANG HENG.

P.S.—Oddly enough some of the KMT's petty members, who are reported to have served the Mikado for a while after Pearl Harbor under the pretext of undertaking underground service, have been awarded the lucrative "taking-over" jobs.

Shanghai,
December 27, 1946.

Futile Letter?

To The Editor:

This is a futile letter but may probably be worthy of publication as I am sure that at least a public wail may express the emotion of some of your readers.

Is it strange that there evidently is much less discussion and enthusiasm among the people in general about the so-called National Assembly now in session in Nanking than about the Political Consultative Conference held in Chungking last January? The Kuomintang authorities might feel gratified in thinking that the absence of discussions among the common people clearly speaks that right principles are going to prevail in the country for our greatest sage Confucius said, "When right principles prevail in the kingdom, there will be no discussions among the common people." (天下有道則庶人不議).

On the contrary, the common people, as far back as when Kalgan fell into the hands of the government forces, were put on such a terrible rack that they have literally nothing more vital in their mind than a ray of hope to escape from death to life. They little expected that "victory" actually marked the hour when they would jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

People in this small town began to drain their bitter cup to the dregs in the beginning of October. Not long ago, I paid a visit to a relative in the country, and was amazed to hear a lot of atrocities with which the land tax collectors dealt with the poor peasants. My relative's brother was given a sound beating because we couldn't pay a bushel of tax. An old man, with bitter tears streaming down his sunken cheeks, had to sell his seven-year-old son in order to get money to buy wheat for the completion of his "obligation to pay taxes to the government!" It broke his tender heart to part with his beloved child for no other purpose than "to save his country from civil war!" These things do not move the hardened hearts of the high officials who are too busy considering "big affairs of the state" to care for such small, commonplace tales! I have just heard that an indignant man (educated) has brought suit against the local Land-Tax & Food Control-Bureau chief because he was beaten and his property sealed and because the chief gave out that he was instructed to do so "on the eve of the general assault on Yenan." I hope it is not true, otherwise it would be very foolish of the chief to say in public what the Government In-

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

formation Minister once and again declared "false." This further reminds me of when Confucius said, "Pooh! They are so many pecks and hampers, not worth being taken into account," when Tsze-kung inquired of him, "of what sort are those of the present day, who engage in government?" (子貢問曰，今之從政者何如，子曰，噫斗筲之人何足算也)

This is not the end of the story, Mr. Editor. They ask for men again! (Fortunately not women and girls!) What for? Training or fighting? Both. The other morning, I was on my way to school and was greatly surprised at the sight of so many full-armed soldiers standing guard in the corner of a street with rifle in hand. I thought there must be something wrong over there but as soon as I caught sight of a number of simple dressed peasant looking people it came to dawn upon me that they were "protecting" their to-be-trained recruits. Is this the so-called conscription? To hell with it!

As I value your space very much, I don't want to give more such examples. However, I love my country too much to stand by and see it any longer in such a pitiable light. Nor do I mean to merely "criticize" the government. I want light just as do so many of our common men. I may be said to belong among those of whom Confucius said, "With sincere faith he unites the love of learning; holding firm to death, he is perfecting the excellence of his course." (子曰，篤信好學守死善道) In my humble opinion, to hold the National Assembly is not so important as to treat the people with kindness or benevolence. If the people are trodden down like dogs what's the use of discussing their rights and obligations in such a luxurious way while they still have to pay for the "discussion fee?" Even if they are given to know what their rights are, who among them will dare to "enjoy" those high sounding rights! The communists ought to be treated like a political party. Use kindness not prejudice. Don't beckon a dog with a stick in hand. Show him sincerity and kindness and he will assuredly come. (It must not be misunderstood to mean that I cast reflections on the KCT by comparing it with a dog. I like the "reason" only). The people are not interested in empty talks. They really want to be recognized as masters of the Republic and treated as such.

How will the people's livelihood be improved and their standard of living raised without, first of all, taking down the heavy burdens that are crushing them to death?

P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
December 20, 1947.

Opposing the government's program for the coming national elections, 150 Teheran university students and other elements attacked 11 policemen this week, injuring six of them seriously. The police officers were reportedly attempting to prevent disorders as the students were marching toward the royal palace.

Name And Address, Please!

The China Weekly Review will not publish anonymous letters: all communications intended for publication must bear the name and address of the sender, which at all times will be treated as confidential. A number of letters received this week failed to give either writer's identity or address. They will not be printed.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 104 Shanghai, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1947 No. 6

The Review's Record Of China's 1946 History

(*July-December*)

THE REVIEW began the second half of 1946 by commenting on reports and rumors of anti-foreignism in China and advocated that "enlightened groups should devote their efforts toward stamping out race prejudice and anti-foreign feelings so easily aroused among the uneducated." This, we said, went for China, as well as for America.

A story which was never brought to light officially—the wounding of students by ill-tempered Commander Fang in Hsuchow—we thought especially noteworthy as it was nothing but a manifestation of irresponsible militarism, uncurbed and unbridled. We advocated the Central Government's strict investigation of the affair, and also suggested that the U.S. Government should step in and clear up the matter if the former did not act, inasmuch as U.S. machine-guns were used by Commander Fang.

Dr. Erwin Reifler wrote on the subject of Chinese characters vs. romanization, in our July 6 issue, but it appears that the subject of education was then, and still is, in the deep background.

Just as the OPA expired in the United States, Economics Minister Wang Yun-wu, speaking before the National Economic Planning Conference, advocated price control for China—exactly nine years after the beginning of the war, and one year after its end. We maintained currency control would be a more appropriate subject for deliberation by the minister, inasmuch as price control is impossible until prices are quoted in terms of a stable currency.

Efforts were being made by the Shanghai Municipal Government to control rice prices and a new and greater rice scandal was just being rumored as our July 13 issue went to press. We urged strict control of rice which should be registered and sold at controlled prices, either by the dealers or, if they are reluctant, by the authorities themselves.

Our correspondent in the Philippines Edward Rohrbough reported from Tacloban that the Leyte guerrillas were still strong and actively resisting U.S. and Filipino forces. Our Yenan correspondent Shen Chien-tu outlined the manner in which "the Kuomintang of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has imperceptibly become the citadel of bureaucratic capital." In the week ending July 13, UNRRA suspended shipment of supplies to China as the result of the protest of 300 UNRRA employees who charged that this agency of UN was being used "as a political weapon."

Importers' Problems was one of the editorials in the July 20 *Review*. We pointed out that the "overhauling of the port personnel and its decidedly confused thinking and planning" could lower the expenditures incurred by importers at that time. In Chungking, refugees and officials were still stranded, almost a year after V-J Day, while democracy was doomed to remain a mere dream in Kwangtung, according to an article by our Canton correspondent.

Civil War Practically On, Parleys Idle, we headlined our China story when the Generalissimo left for Kuling and the Communist negotiators were being ignored in Nanking, while an invitation to visit the summer resort was extended to General George C. Marshall. Professor Li Kung-po was murdered in Kunming a few days prior to the assassination of Professor Wen I-to, while the first growing opposition to land tax in kind became evident in Szechuen, the province that "had been severely tried during eight years of war." The Yellow River project, which recently has come into the news again and is the subject of considerable controversy between the Reds and the KMT, was discussed by Gen. Chou En-lai towards the end of July. Negotiations were carried on between Chou and Dr. Tsiang of CNRRA.

On July 27, we commented on the double political assassination of Li Kung-po and Wen I-to, "two leading anti-war intellectuals." We also said that those "responsible for the shootings had put the Kuomintang in an extremely embarrasing position."

An article in the *Review* criticized the unilateral action of the police in suspending the liberal *Wen Wei Pao* when the editor refused to divulge the names of two writers of "letters to the editor." It was then that Madame Sun, emerging from her retirement from politics, called for the formation of a coalition government and peace in China, while Kunming professors sought, and were granted, refuge in the U.S. consulate there.

* * *

ANN Cottrell, writing from Hengyang, Hunan, said that 7,000,000 were starving in that province and that aid was "too little and too late." Communists and Marines clashed in the Anping incident in North China, while a group of Chinese in Tokyo clashed with the Japanese police in the so-called Shibuya incident.

Shanghai: Port of Chaos was one of our editorials on August 10, when we noted that the "deficit-ridden Municipality and National Government have casually let slip away more than CNC$20,000,000,000 in one month," through inability to curb smuggling, which had grown to enormous proportions then.

Chang Chen-hwa wrote on the banknote printing spree, warning that this method of covering expenditure by the government would ultimately bring disorder and bankruptcy. China Civil War Seen Spreading, was the headline on August 10, while the withdrawal of the Vietnamese delegation from the talks with the French at Fontainbleau foreshadowed the hostilities now in propress in Indo-China.

On August 17, the interim Congress-League government was imminent in India, and we might add, still is. Long Java War Seen; Growing Food Shortage Reported in Japan; U.S. Stockpiles Vital Products; and Dardanelles Problem Now In Limelight were some of the headlines in this issue.

The new exchange rate of CNC$3,350 introduced by Dr. T. V. Soong on August 19, we considered as only partially solving China's financial problems — on condition that prices were kept down. We pointed to the sudden jumps in commodity prices immediately after the announcement of the new rate and said that the commodity market will be a good indication of the success or failure of the new measure.

Negotiating parties in China's war burned their bridges behind them, we said, when the Communists called on the people to defend Kalgan, Yenan and Chengteh, which the Kuomintang threatened to attack if the siege of Tatung were not lifted. Pu Yi testified at the Tokyo trials, having traveled all the way from Siberia to do so, while Anglo-Egyptian talks were deadlocked over the new treaty and the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

Our peace anniversary edition of August 31 was published as reports came that civil war had broken out on a large scale in the Northeast, and the Paris Peace Conference saw two blocs clash in efforts to secure favorable positions for the signing of the peace treaties.

The organization of a new sub-committee of five to negotiate for the reorganization of the State Council was termed a "step forward." We asked the question: "A step forward from where, and to where?"

J. B. Powell wrote from Tokyo that what both China and Japan needed was more democracy in their schools, while James L. Stewart, our Los Angeles correspondent, reported that the U.S. was pushing China trade plans despite threat of civil war.

* * *

AS it became evident that the student shooting incident in Hsuchow was being carefully forgotten by official circles in spite of the clamor which prevailed for an investigation at the time of its occurrence, we followed up with an editorial in which we advocated prosecution of the commander responsible for "exceptionally high-handed and brutal conduct."

"A TOUGH CLIMB"

Hellas, London

The China Problem, as it was called, was taken to the Security Council by Russia's Andrei Gromyko, while the local black market boom continued to worry exporters. At the same time our market report registered the U.S. dollar climbing to a new high of CNC$4,390, as rumors spread of an impending new rate revision.

* * *

IN the October 5 issue of the *Review* we noted that conscription in China "continued with all its hideous forms of malpractice." We deplored the fact that persons unwilling to join the army, and wealthy enough to buy a substitute, were permitted to do so in the various provinces. "Let there be no buying and selling of humans who are to be deprived of their freedom, and perhaps of their lives," the editorial said.

The revival of Hankow, which remains a dead city, was slow, according to Dick Wilson. Constitutional Government Still Thing Of The Future For China, was another article in our October 5 issue. Chou En-lai declared that a national split was inevitable unless the Government halted its drive against Kalgan; and SCAP official Peter F. Magagna clashed with "Chinese vested interests" over the 10,000,000 pounds of Japanese cocoons.

As China's deadlock continued, America was seen turning to Japan and this fact "worried foreigners and Chinese in recent months."

The country lad was seen drifting away as conscription hit the farms, while Wang Dzoong-yen told of "appalling educational conditions in Kwangtung." The two American mediators proposed a last truce when the Government armies were 13 miles from Kalgan. From Korea came news of large-scale strikes and disorders.

General Joseph Stilwell died in the United States after a prolonged illness and was mourned both in official and private circles here. John W. Powell, returning from a visit to Japan, reported that a world monopoly in silk was General MacArthur's objective for Japan. The National Assembly, which has by now adopted the long-awaited and much-criticized constitution, was

announced in the week ending October 19, and the Kuomintang and Red rift widened.

On October 26, we noted that the split between the two parties led to a battle for China's third parties, when Dr. Sun Fo emerged in active negotiations and Gen. Chou En-lai was persuaded to go to Nanking from this city.

* * *

WE NOTED with some alarm the rapid infiltration of the American Government by admirals and generals and the increasing influence of the military in the daily life of the people, in our editorial entitled "Military Rule For U.S.?" We suggested that inasmuch as the country has got along without their leadership fairly well in the past, it can continue to do so in the future.

Kalgan was bruised, but not crippled when reoccupied by Kuomintang troops, Dick Wilson wrote from that city on November 2. Anna Louise Strong reported from Tsitsihar that the Communists in Manchuria were operating 3,000 miles of railway on the other side of the fighting lines. The question of Kowloon and Hongkong was aired in the local and South China press following reports that Chinese courts would be established in Kowloon City. At the same time, half-hearted parleys continued between the KMT and the Communists, with the civil war as background.

On November 9, we commented on the conclusion of the Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation and on reports of the issue of a new currency. Lololand came into the headlines with reports that several U.S. arimen allegedly were being held in slavery by these aborigines.

Business Conditions Worsening; Stock Mart Decline Continues headlined our market review for the week ending November 9. Meanwhile, in spite of the postponement of the opening of the National Assembly for three days, the national split was very much in sight.

On the subject of the New Trade Regulations we expressed the fear that their enforcement would be dashed against illegal practices and scandals, but were prepared to give the Government the benefit of the doubt and added that should the new ruling be properly enforced China's trade would benefit.

Yenan prepared for a heralded Government attack on the Communist capital while Chou En-lai left for the border region after the NA went into session.

Hongkong Political and Economic Refuge for Liberals, Businessmen was an article which told of conditions in the colony evidently being more favorable than those prevailing here. Charles J. Canning demanded that the NA act to halt the civil war in progress, instead of trying to adopt a constitution not supported by the Communists and the Democratic League.

* * *

THE stallkeepers' riots in this city were the subject of a lengthy editorial on December 7, in which we said that these riots "forcibly impressed upon China and the world the real seriousness of the political and economic mess that today makes the word 'Shanghai' a near synonym for CHAOS."

China's border provinces demanded autonomy at the NA deliberations, while a part of the delegates demanded a cease-fire.

When news reached us that SCAP had barred entry into Japan of a number of correspondents of prominent American papers because they had been critical of occupation policies, we suggested that Gen. MacArthur be retired, inasmuch as in a democracy generals should not take upon themselves the powers of the government and "that it is the job of the military to protect the country and not to run it."

We expressed disappointment at Britain's actions in India when it offered obvious support to the Moslem minority as opposed to the wishes of the majority of representative Indians, thus widening the already wide gap between the Congress Party and the Moslem League. We supported racial autonomy for Inner Mongolia in mid-December, when this question was raised in the NA.

One of our strongest editorials against the present U.S. policy in China was "Neutrality, American Style," wherein we objected to the support which the American Government is lending to the "Kuomintang right wing" while continuing "mediation efforts." We stressed that "the facts disclose a policy of confusion, dishonesty and double-dealing which should make most Americans thoroughly ashamed of their Government," and demanded that President Truman "clean up this unholy mess and explain to his employers just what he thinks he is doing."

We ended the year 1946 with an editorial opposing the mechanical introduction of the oft-rumored Sun currency by stressing that the mere change of name will do China's economy little good.

"What is needed is not a gold reserve, not a reserve in foreign exchange, not "confidence in the new currency," but a confidence in its real foundations and its national and international buying power."

These Personal Liberties

Nanking's somewhat cynical wags last week were evaluating China's new constitution by means of the following story:

"In democratic America everything that is not forbidden is permitted.

"In Nazi Germany everything that was not permitted was forbidden.

"In Dollfus Austria everything was forbidden and permitted.

"In Constitutionalist China everything is permitted but forbidden."

The Peiping Rape Case

THE nationwide uproar which has grown out of the alleged raping of a Peiping girl student by a United States Marine, while certainly regrettable, should at least serve as an eye-opener to America's policy makers. It should be clear to all now that the prestige of the United States —China's traditional friend in the West — has fallen to a new low.

Not since the time when protest meetings against the British, and later against the Japs,

were the order of the day, have there been such demonstrations against a foreign nation as the present agitations against America.

The reasons for this situation, while many, are not difficult to analyze. The average Chinese is convinced that only America's support to the Nationalist Government has kept China's civil war going. Students, almost always liberal-minded, are thoroughly dissatisfied with their treatment and the state of the nation in general. They heap all the blame—whether it is deserved or not—upon Nanking, and, since America obviously is Nanking's chief foreign friend and certainly has been giving support to this regime, the United States is also blamed.

Another element is the perfectly atrocious education which the Government has been giving the students. Inasmuch as the Kuomintang began as a revolutionary party and at one time was largely under the influence of Moscow agents, it is responsible for a lot of the nonsense at present taught in the schools. Further, as one of the Kuomintang's early planks was the removal of all foreign troops from China, expressed in stirring slogans such as "Foreign Imperialism," and "Unequal Treaties," a whole generation of students has grown up convinced, to some extent at least, that the rest of the world is really responsible for China's troubles.

Now that the unequal treaties have been abolished and uninvited troops removed, the Kuomintang, the party of the revolution, is reaping the crop it has been sowing for the last 30 years. It recently signed a perfectly equal treaty of commerce and friendship with the United States, and winced while virtually all of China denounced it as unequal. It now has invited American troops to China, but it has to suffer abuses from a people whom it taught to hate foreign troops.

Perhaps one of the reasons why the National Government—and certainly the Communists—have done little to correct the people's attitude towards foreigners, especially after 1937, is because it is human nature to keep an ace in the hole if possible. In China this ace is the "foreigner." When there is flood, drought, military disaster, misgovernment or anything else that affects the populace adversely, the device of denouncing "foreign imperialism" is always useful in that it covers up mistakes and provides a safe target toward which the people's steam can be dissipated.

Such reasoning certainly is not peculiar to Chinese officialdom. We have it in America where agitation against Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and other minority groups often occurs during periods of economic difficulty or social unrest.

This of course is a situation about which not much can be done immediately. It will require a more enlightened educational policy in the nation's schools, plus a certain period of "getting used" to dealing with the other nations of the world on an equal footing. However, it is important that this factor be realized since it contributes so greatly to the younger generations' attitudes.

The present situation is indeed embarrassing to Nanking, since it places it in a most delicate position. If Nanking tells the students and others to shut up and stop their agitation, Yenan Radio can be counted upon to tell the people that this is further proof that the Kuomintang has sold out to the foreigners; that it doesn't care if China's womanhood is ravished by the barbarians. If, on the other hand, Nanking accedes to the students' demands and takes a strong attitude, insisting upon huge indemnities, abject public apologies, etc., it not only puts itself in an embarrassing position with its chief foreign friend, but causes one to wonder why it wants foreign troops here and why it doesn't request their withdrawal. No matter what it does, Nanking cannot satisfy the people.

Regardless of the outcome of the investigation of the incident, America has lost prestige and the friendship of many former friends in China. If nothing else, this incident should bring home to Washington the need for getting our troops out of China. It is bad enough to have a giant military training organization here, but it is impossible to explain satisfactorily why we are keeping organized groups of combat troops on China's soil more than a year after the end of the war.

Difference Between Delegates

Discussing the conditions under which different delegates to the National Assembly lived and operated, one Nanking paper declared:

"Small delegates ride in big cars (buses);
"Big delegates ride in small cars (limousines);
"Small delegates have big meetings;
"Big delegates have small meetings."

Copyrights and Trade Marks

TWO interesting cases heard in local courts in the past few weeks involved "pirates" of Chinese books and forgers or copiers of foreign and locally-produced cigarette trade marks.

In the first case, the pirates were charged with illegally reprinting *kuo yu* textbooks, arithmetic books, etc., the publishing of which the Government had assigned to a selected list of firms. The case was brought by the authorized publishers who felt that they were being cheated by the pirates, who merely made photostatic plates from the original books and thus avoided the originators' expense of laying out the books and setting the type. By taking advantage of the bona fide publishers earlier and more expensive work, the pirates naturally were able to undersell the legitimate volumes.

In the second case four men were convicted of forging the trade marks of Camel, My Dear and Three Castles cigarettes. Again, pirates took advantage of the preliminary work of legitimate manufacturers, imitating already established brands and cashing in on others' reputations.

The decisions of the courts in these cases—and in a few previous ones heard since the end of the war—undoubtedly were gratifying to foreign and Chinese businessmen alike. For years a man's ideas, inventions and products in China have been at the mercy of imitators. As in the

book trade, large numbers of persons apparently lived by stealing work originated by others. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed by China and the United States, the two countries will undertake to protect the patents, trade marks and copyrights of the other's nationals. It is heartening to see the Chinese courts functioning in concordance with the spirit of the treaty even before it goes into effect.

What China needs to pull her out of the period of economic stagnation in which she currently finds herself as she leaves the feudal age, is a first class industrial revolution along capitalist lines. To accomplish this she needs stability and a certain amount of protection and guaranteed opportunity for reasonable profits for those with capital to invest. While most of these conditions do not exist today, the Government's action in respect to protecting legitimate producers, both Chinese and foreign, from the ruinous activities of pirates and imitators is a step in the right direction.

Advice Given And Taken

It looks like Carson Chang's recent advice that students be not permitted to participate in politics has been well considered: The *Lien Ho Wan Pao*, in a story headlined: Evidence of "Freedom of the Press," said that the local Kuomintang Headquarters has ordered the *Students' Daily* to suspend publication.

Looks like the students will *have* to dedicate their time and energy to the sciences and leave politics alone.

Rate Increase

IT IS with extreme regret that the *Review* announces a further increase in its subscription rates, beginning with the February 8 issue. Constantly rising printing, paper and other production costs, as well as salary increases necessitated by the higher cost of living, have forced us to increase the sale price of each copy to CNC$1,500.

For the past few months we have been fighting a losing battle with the inflation, attempting to cover our increased costs by additional advertising and increased sales. Although such methods have helped materially and circulation has increased gratifyingly in the past several months, the time has come when we must increase the sales price if we are not to entail a substantial loss on each copy sold.

Since we realize that increased subscription rates work a hardship on the majority of our subscribers who are outport readers and who thus have to bear the additional burden of high postal charges, we are postponing the increase until February 8, one month from now, in order to give subscribers a chance to renew at the present rates.

Topical Typo

A small squib in the *New York Herald Tribune* announcing the resignation of Victor Emanuel, director of General Aniline and Film Corporation, carried this headline: "Resigns Dictatorship."—*The Nation.*

Incidental Intelligence

Dr. C. N. Li is the research director of the Bank of China who spoke on the financial aspect of the CN.

* * *

Go West, Young Man

Harvard faculty-club members are eating horse meat, but in Chicago the new catalog of Turtox Products, Inc., biological supplies, offers grasshopper eggs at 75 cents a dozen and other dainties at reasonable prices.—*Chicago Tribune.*

* * *

Gastronomical Notes

Madame Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told a story about her 80-year-old mother, Madame Oei Tiong Ham, to a reporter of the *Times Herald* in Washington, D.C.

Madame Koo said that her mother "is a wonderful cook and a lover of good food." She added: "My mother was horrified that the Japanese ate raw fish."

Well, only recently we read that the Chinese in Honan evolved a gastronomical novelty: they ate the bark of trees. And, what's more, they didn't stop to boil it.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

January 14, 1922.

China's Position

The position of the Chinese delegates at the Washington Conference today is calculated to move the Chinese who think about such things to serious reflection. If the Chinese delegates had gone to Washington with a united country behind them, if these delegates had been able to free themselves from the weight of domestic problems and had given themselves completely and with singleness of purpose to the battle for the preservation of their country, great things might have been accomplished.... China seems to be losing this chance because she cannot present a united front and because the men in power cannot be brought to see the plain fact that it pays to stand together.

* * *

Quadruple Agreement

The scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the formation of a four-power treaty in which America, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to mutually respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean, all of which took place at the plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament on December 10, marked the first definite accomplishment of the international gathering.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

January 9, 1937.

Philippine Army

On January 1, the first group of conscripts for the new Philippine Army was called up and consisted of 40,000 men between the ages of 20 and 50. These men are being intensively trained in all branches of military science for a period of five and a half months. In July the next group will be called. Under this system, the Philippine authorities expect to have a military force of between 400,000 and 500,000 men who, in the event of war, will be thoroughly trained and available for defense purposes by 1945, when the United States plans to withdraw from the islands.

* * *

Narcotic Policy

Opposition has been expressed in many Chinese and foreign quarters to the Government's drastic narcotic suppression regulations, particularly to that section of the provisional law promulgated in September providing capital punishment for narcotic dealers and addicts after January 1, 1937. Leading newspapers editorially denounced the harsh penalty while many petitions were sent to Nanking to urge modification of the statute.

Peiping Rape Case Has Deep Social, Political Background

By CHARLES J. CANNING

THE recent outburst of a nation-wide anti-American campaign in China in protest against the reported raping of a Chinese girl student of the National Peiping University by a United States Marine on Christmas Eve, has caused considerable embarrassment and concern. There are indications that this movement will probably continue for some time to come and is most likely to have a far-reaching effect on Sino-American relations.

Mass rallies, class-room strikes and demonstrations by students have swept over leading cities in China, including Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Wuhan, and Chungking and the public was reminded of the pre-war eventful years in the mid-thirties when China's young students and intellectuals first raised their voices in protest against Japanese aggression and played a conspicuous part in shaping China's internal politics.

Policy Stressed

The flare-up of this anti-American agitation throughout the country has brought to the fore once again United States policy toward China and its effect on the relations between these two countries. The time seems to be fairly appropriate for us to see what all this anti-American agitation is about and what is likely to happen in the immediate future.

Some people say they simply can not understand why an ordinary rape case should have touched off such a terrific, spontaneous mass movement against a friendly nation which had helped China in no small measure to win the war against Japan and which is still helping China with postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. In their opinion, the students are making a mountain out of a molehill in staging anti-American strikes and demonstrations to protest against the Peiping raping case. It was just so "much ado about nothing", they say.

Reds Blamed

Others have gone much further by introducing a Red witch hunt into the picture and blaming all this "silly fuss" on the Communists. In this connection, an *Associated Press* story from Nanking dated Jan. 2, 1947, makes interesting reading.

"One government official who prefered not to have himself identified", the AP story said, "expressed the belief that the anti-American demonstrations were instigated by Communist elements who probably have received instructions from Yenan to make capital of the situation."

According to this government official, "the demonstrations are the aftermath of the Communists-sponsored "quit China" campaign which was in full swing in Communist areas as well as in Shanghai a few weeks ago".

Most of the officials in Nanking, the AP story told us, echoed the opinion of Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese ambassador in Washington and present president of the National Peiping University, of which the victim in the rape case is a student. Their idea is that the rape case is entirely a matter for the law to decide and should have nothing to do with international politics.

Chinese Morals

Dr. Hu's opinion is correct from a purely judicial point of view. But he simply betrayed his ignorance of China's internal politics and Chinese conception of morals by overlooking the political and social aspects of the Peiping rape case. It is therefore nothing to be wondered at that he should have found it hard to understand why the rape case has evoked such a formidable wave of public indignation and protest.

With the Chinese, raping is both a crime and a sin. It is a most intolerable crime in the eye of the law and a most despicable and most unpardonable sin in the eye of morals. And in most cases, old-fashioned Chinese place greater stress on the social aspect than on the judicial aspect. A well-known Chinese maxim reads: "Filial piety is the best of virtues, while debauchery is the worst of all wickedness". To cast a slur on the chastity or personal integrity of a man's women folks is the greatest insult you could inflict on a self-respecting Chinese with any sense of shame.

Chinese Insults

Typical Chinese ways of swearing at people are invariably connected with sexual relations. For example, we have "王八蛋", "混帳", "小舅子", "娘個操七", "狗養的", "丟那媽" and so on, and so forth. The only similar expressions we are able to find in the English language are "son of a bitch," "son of a gun", and "bloody bastard", which are generally frowned upon or even tabooed in polite society.

The Chinese take a grave view of indiscretion in sexual relations, which are usually regarded by foreigners as purely "personal affairs." This is one reason why the Peiping rape case has been taken quite seriously by Chinese students and intellectuals; the more so, because the victim is a highly respectable girl student of China's No. 1 institution of higher learning.

Furthermore, what's far more important is the political aspect of the case. In normal times, such an incident might have passed off quietly or might have been hushed up with little difficulty. But as things are at present, when United States China policy has been subject to much bitter criticism and a strong anti-American undercurrent has been in existence for some time, the Peiping rape case happened to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

Prestige Declines

The "Ting Hao" days in Sino-American relations are no more. It is no secret that ever since V-J day, things have changed quite a lot and United States prestige and popularity in China have declined to an alarming extent—a comparison with the war days when every American and everything American was "Ting hao". Chinese intellectuals and industrialists are getting more and more bitter or even hostile toward Uncle Sam. Just how this anti-American sentiment has come into being is a long story to tell. Suffice it to say that U.S. abandonment of strict neutrality and her participation in China's internal strife, the failure, for the time being, at least, of general George C. Marshall's mission, U.S. domination of every aspect of China's national life, the continued stationing of U.S. armed forces in China, the prolongation and spreading of civil war, the dumping of U.S. goods on Chinese markets and the accelerated bankruptcy of every branch of China's national economy have combined to create and accumulate a great deal of bitterness and hostility towards the United States.

U.S. Blamed

There has long been a tendency to lay the blame for all evils in China at the door of "Uncle Shylock". Chinese liberals and democratic elements say that the US is largely to blame for the continued existence of one-party rule and for the growth of Fascism in China. Chinese peace lovers and seekers hold the United States responsible for the spreading

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of China's civil war, which is highly destructive of lives and property and which constitutes a great obstacle to China's postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. Self-respecting Chinese patriots simply cannot stand American domination of every aspect of China's national life. China's industrialists blame the closing down of other factories and the accelerated bankruptcy of every branch of China's national economy on the dumping and smuggling of American goods.

Whether this attitude is right or not is a matter of opinion. But the fact remains that there has been such an attitude and such a frame of mind toward the United States. And it is this attitude and this frame of mind that have given rise to long pent-up bitter feelings against the United States.

Policy Important

Needless to say, all this has a lot to do with United States China policy and the continued stationing of American troops in China. We can have a clear understanding of the sudden flare up of anti-American demonstrations throughout the country only when we take the political and social backgrounds into consideration.

To attribute the anti-American strikes and demonstrations to the Communists is paying the Communists too great a compliment. Can any one imagine that the Chinese Communists are so powerful that they were able to "instigate" in a few days a nation-wide mass movement, which had the participation and backing of the majority of Chinese students and intellectuals and a certain section of industrialists and businessmen?

As a matter of fact, this kind of Red baiting will do more harm than good. If the student strikers and demonstrators are all to be branded as Communists or Communist agents or "undesirable elements", it will have the opposite effect of helping to increase the influence of the Communists.

Popular Backing

Students of social movements must understand that no mass movement is possible unless it has a certain degree of backing from the people. In other words, it must have certain political or social background that makes such a movement possible. You cannot start a mass movement by mere wishful thinking.

The present anti-American demonstration is no exception. It has deeper political and social background. The Peiping rape case only serves as a burning match thrown into a powder magazine.

It is to be hoped that both the Chinese and American authorities will have enough sense and statesmanship to tackle the problem at the roots and not to ignore the political aspect of the case, otherwise the case might be declared closed from a judicial point of view, but the movement will continue in some other form and the slightest incident or provocation in the future will cause another explosion.

FAU Closing Down Next March After 6 Years Of Relief Work

By VAN SHIH-CHING (范世勳)

Chengchow, Honan, (By Mail).

THE Friends Ambulance Unit, organized by a group of Quakers in Britain in 1939 for the purpose of relieving the suffering caused by war, will be closed down next March, but its work will be continued in China by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia.

The FAU came to China in 1941. For the first four years, its work was mainly in West China with its headquarters first in Kutsing and later in Chungking. At one time about 90 percent of all medical supplies that came into China for civilian use was hauled to its destinations by FAU. Its medical and mobile surgical teams, in cooperation with the Chinese Red Cross, were in action in Yunnan and on the Burma-Yunnan and Indo-China-Yunnan borders. Hospitals were staffed by FAU members at Kutsing and Tenchung, southwest Yunnan, while civilian medical and relief work was carried out in southern Kweichow, Kwangsi and a few other provinces.

After the Japanese surrender, FAU chose to remain in China, not because there was a civil war on, but because there were places in the country which still were suffering from vast devastation and distress as a result of the last war. Honan thus became its natural field of work.

Honan FAU Center

Headquarters was moved from Chungking to Chengchow, where hospitals were taken over, rehabilitated and are being run by FAU members until the mission bodies that support these institutions are able to supply their own personnel. FAU activities were extended to Weihuei and Anyang and various other parts of Honan to combat the spread of kalazar, which is very prevalent here. Hundreds of people are being given a two-week course of Neostam injections.

The unit also renders assistance to some 15 hospitals by helping them install and repair equipment such as X-ray machines, generators, autoclaves, electrical wiring, ambulances and trucks. A school for medical mechanics was opened with 15 students chosen from various hospitals and cooperatives. When they finish training they will be able to look after hospital plants and construct simpler items of hospital equipment.

In Chungmou the unit has also started a village rehabilitation project in the flooded area, where cooperatives have been organized, clinics and schools established. There FAU is working hand in hand with CNRRA, which supplies milk, clothing and some personnel. Besides transporting medical supplies for the International Relief Committee, FAU has also sent a team of welfare workers to assist in the Yellow River diversion project. Twelve FAU members are now loaned to several other relief organizations, such as IRC and CNRRA.

FSU To Take Over

As FAU is essentially a wartime organization it will be closed down on March 31, 1947, but in view of its valuable services in the field of relief and rehabilitation, most of its functions will be taken over by a peacetime organization, the FSU. FAU was scheduled to move its headquarters to Shanghai, from which its activities during its few remaining months will be extended to places other than Honan, its present center of service.

FAU, which is primarily a British organization with some 800 members, has 121 members working in China, of whom 54 came from England, 27 from the U.S.A., 14 from Canada, 10 from New Zealand, and 10 from various districts in China. Its funds come mainly from the United China Relief, U.S., through the American Friends Service Committee; the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada and, until recently, from the British Government. Medical and relief supplies distributed by the unit have come chiefly from the American Red Cross and the U.S. Army either in the form of donations or surplus stocks.

Throughout the past six years of service in China, FAU officials have found that much more could have been done had it not been for handicaps such as poor communications and difficulties in budgeting ahead because of ever-rising inflation. Taking stock of the unit's past record, however, Chairman Griffith G. Levering commented as follows:

East-Meet-West Medium

"All of us have been very impressed by the patience, cheerfulness and fortitude shown by the Chinese people in the face of appalling hardship and distress. In the course of our work we have come across many people with whom it has been a joy and inspiration to work and many valuable personal friendships have sprung up between members of the unit and the Chinese.

"In spite of the difficulties of language, the differences in the way we go about things, we have learned that it is possible for great things to be done in cooperation with each other. Our contribution to the vast needs of the Chinese people has been infinitesimal, but we hope we have been able to play a part in promoting a spirit of understanding between the peoples of the East and West."

Fifty-five Chinese residents in Haiphong were killed, 47 others wounded, 178 arrested and 490 reported missing, while 25,000,000 piastres worth of Chinese properties was lost during the recent clashes between the French and Annamite troops, *Central News Agency* reported.

Kwangtung Sugar-Cane Growers Exploited; Remedial Steps Urged

By WANG DZOONG-YEN (王宗炎)
(Special Correspondent, the China Weekly Review)

Canton, Dec. 30.

THE CANTONESE are people with a sweet tooth. They like candies, sweetmeats and sweetened drinks. The biscuits and cakes displayed by the Cantonese bakeries are comparable with those on sale in Soochow bakeries in richness and flavor. And the "kwei-yuan-tang," a beverage made with dried lunggan pulp, while considered a delicacy and a tonic by Shanghailanders and Peipingites, is a commonplace and almost a necessity with the bon-vivants of Kwangtung.

The Cantonese people consume more sugar than any other Chinese. And no wonder. With the exception of the newly-recovered Formosa, Kwangtung is matchless in China in the field of sugar production. It is true that Kwangsi and Fukien also contribute something in that line, but only of a negligible quantity. For sugar in China is obtained from sugar-cane, and sugar-cane is a pet child of the tropics. The chief sugar producing areas in the world, such as Java, the Philippines, Hawaii and Cuba, are all situated near the equator. Without sufficient heat, the sugar-cane does not grow well.

Where Sugar Is Produced

It is not the whole of Kwangtung that produces sugar. The area to the north of Yingteh has little sugar, the weather there being far too cold. Hainan Island, where the Communists are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Government troops, is an ideal place for growing the sugar-cane. Luichow and Lingshan, too, produce much sugar. The East River districts also make some contribution, but to a lesser extent.

According to the statistics given by Prof. Teng Chih-yi, Dean of Sun Yat-sen University and an authority on sugar industry, the sugar produced in Hainan Island, Chaochow and the East River districts amounted to 2,500,000 piculs in 1920, and the land under sugar-cane totaled 800,000 mow. Since his estimate does not cover the whole province, it may perhaps be safely presumed that Kwangtung produced no less than 3,000,000 piculs annually.

Market Problem Not Serious

With the Cantonese sugar producers, marketing is not a very serious problem. First of all, Kwangtung itself is a very good market, the people here being so found of things sweet. And in the days of adequate communication facilities, what surplus there was could always be exported to the provinces to the north.

But there were competitors, and very formidable ones too. With their richer soil, more favorable climate, immeasurably greater capital and better equipment and technique, the Dutch in Java produced sugar six to seven times as cheaply as the Cantonese product. In Soerabaya, perhaps the greatest sugar-producing center in Java, one quintal of sugar 99 percent pure in 1930 cost only four guilders or a little more than CNC$5. In Canton the same quantity cost CNC$40. Such a great difference in the cost of production, coupled with the monopolistic policy of the Dutch sugar barons, surely was and will be a serious challenge to the Cantonese sugar industry.

Govt. Maladministration

Previous to 1930, nobody in Kwangtung except the producers themselves paid any attention to the sugar industry. What with the internal bickering and what with ignorance and short-sightedness, the government practically did nothing to help the sugar-cane growers and sugar producers. "Leave well enough alone" was their attitude, if not their purposely chosen motto.

But the government, then as now, was deeply in the red, and the deficit had to be covered. So Fung Yui, a returned student, an agricultural expert, an eminent professor and a great rogue, (he was subsequently shot by General Yu Han-mow) made a suggestion to the then ruler of Kwangtung. Proposing the establishment of several government sugar factories in Kwangtung with a view to catering to the Chinese market, he dropped the sinister hint that fortunes could be made by smuggling foreign sugar into Canton and selling it here as the native product, the import tariff rate for sugar then being very high and the local market price several times that in Hongkong.

Smokeless Sugar

This gave rise to the term "smokeless sugar," that is, sugar produced by factories the chimneys of which were still innocent of smoke. A highly-placed Customs officer told me that the Cantonese authorities at that time were practically the greatest smugglers in China. Seeing that the carriers of the illicit goods were nothing but the gunboats of the Cantonese Navy, the preventive forces were cowed and helpless.

But when at long last the factories started to turn out sugar, marvelously white and crystalline, the market conditions, strange to say, deteriorated. To their amazement, the consumers found that after Kwangtung's new sugar industry was on its feet, sugar was more expensive instead of cheaper. They had to pay more for the same quantity of sugar of the same or inferior quality—something they had never dreamed of.

Planters Distressed

The worst thing, however, is the serious blow dealt the sugar-cane growers. Long hailed as a would be boon by the poor farmers, the establishment of the new sugar factories turned out to be a curse. Hitherto they were free; they could sell their crop to anybody anywhere at the best price they could get. Now they were regimented and tyrannized. They had to sell their sugar-cane to the government factories, and to the government factories only. They had to ship their goods five or 10 miles from their fields, and to wait for days for delivery to be taken.

Even after the goods had been taken in, it was still a matter of conjecture just when the payment would be made. As a result, the farmers gave up growing sugar-cane and took to planting something else —something that yielded a quicker profit and gave them less trouble.

Then came the war, and the devastation of war. Exploited by the Japanese and their China-born tools on the one hand and harassed by the local bandits and semi-bandits on the other, the farmers had a very bad time of it. Consequently, sugar production dropped to an unprecedented low. In the meantime, some of the government factories were bombed out of existence. Only two remain, one in Shunteh and the other in Tungwoon.

Growers Exploited

Today, one year and a half after peace, sugar production in Kwangtung is still far below what it was in pre-war days. The experts in the Agricultural Department are full of zeal and equipped with marvellous plans, but castles in the air are hardly of any practical use. Just last week I had a long talk with one of them, who shook his head each time I recurred to the subject.

The two remaining sugar factories are being run by the Provincial Industrial Corporation, frequently castigated by the press for its abuse and corruption. Instead of paying cash to the sugar-case planters, the Corporation gives them sugar, 5½ catties of sugar for 100 catties of sugar-cane. In the opinion of an expert, at least seven catties of sugar may be processed from that quantity of cane. So the Corporation piles up profits while the poor farmers are cheated of their well-deserved reward.

What is more, what they actually receive is reported to be always less than the quantity officially allowed, the clerks being not very interested in taking quick delivery if some consideration of their labors is not forthcoming.

Just how much the farmers lose in the deal with the government factories may be deduced from the fact disclosed by the Provincial Council, which denounced the Corporation in no uncertain terms. According to the Council, the estimated annual profit of the Shunteh Sugar Factory is only CNC$225,000,000, that is, CNC$117,500,000 for half a year, while the profit account for the first semi-annual period shows the staggering sum of CNC$1,236,000,000—10 times as much as the estimate.

Hopes Not Yet Dimmed

But if the conditions are unsatisfactory, there is no lack of good signs. For one thing, the planters have been alive to the fact that good foreign seedlings yield them greater profit. By planting Philippine and

Indian seedlings, they are able to increase their crop from 400 catties of sugar-cane per mow to 600 and even 800 catties. The trouble with them is that most of them do not make sugar themselves and if they do, their plantation is on too small a scale. Consequently, they are at the mercy of the rapacious officials of the government sugar factories.

The sugar experts still have high hopes of Kwangtung. It is stated that in spite of the admirable efforts formerly made by the Japanese in Formosa, Kwangtung is still the best place in China for developing the sugar industry. Prof. Teng Chih-yi confidently predicts that with government encouragement, as distinguished from government regimentation under whatever excuse, this province can well supply half the sugar needs of all China.

It has already been shown that Hainan Island and the Liuchow Peninsula, where 500,000 mow of land is at our disposal, are ideal areas for growing sugar-cane. It is also pointed out that the Smarpoo Plain in Nanshan of Chaoyang, and the Kongchun Plain of Poonyu are also good places for such projects if the farmers there could be persuaded to give up growing paddy. Since rotation of crops is necessary in sugar-cane plantation, 3,000,000 mow of land would be needed for the ambitious program.

Measures To Be Taken

And here is where the government can do something to prove its usefulness. It can set up demonstration centers to show the farmers the scientific way to grow sugar-cane. It can distribute among them good foreign seedlings. It can build dams and improve the irrigation system. It can supply cheap fertilizers and insecticides to the plantations.

And if it wishes to set an example to the people by opening a modern sugar factory, says Prof. Teng, it should not purchase the raw materials from the farmers or compel them to sell their crop to the factory. It should grow sugar-cane itself by starting a large-scale plantation. It is in the capacity of a teacher and a benefactor, not a competitor, and still less an exploiter, that a good government should act.

There is also a lot to be done by the farmers themselves. In addition to the adoption of good foreign seedlings, they should learn how best to grow them by enlisting the help of the experts. They should process the sugar-cane themselves instead of selling it to the sugar factory.

As the stone-squeezers now in use are clumsy and wasteful, new-model small-scale machines made of steel, which can still be had fairly cheap, should be introduced to take their place. The best thing, of course, is for the farmers to club together and organize a co-operative so that they may carry on their plantation on a larger scale and over a wider area, and also open a modern factory to produce sugar of a finer quality and at a lower cost.

Tariff Wall Urged

Last but not least, there is the potential challenge to beware of the Javanese sugar barons. Without protective tariff, it is quite hopeless for the infant sugar industry in China to grow up. And a high tariff backed by no effective preventive measures is worse than useless.

Under the impact of foreign competition, aided and abetted by unscrupulous smugglers, the Cantonese sugar industry will be nipped in the bud. And if it is, it will not be just a loss to the sugar-cane growers and sugar producers; it will not be just a loss to Kwangtung; it will be a serious blow to impoverished, struggling China.

"Broken Cliff Village" Busy Preparing For Self-Defense

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Yenan, (delayed.)

DEFENSE of Yenan and its border region depends to a noticeable extent on the armed villages. In a deep ravine some distance from Yenan, I saw how "Broken Cliff Village" prepares for self-defense. That is not the real name for I don't wish to identify it to any invaders that may come. Hundreds of similar villages in the area similarly prepare to survive the expected storm.

We came by a rough path up the gully, jumping several times over a small muddy stream, then zigzagged steeply up the side of the ravine towards a group of broken cliffs. Groups of men and women stood on cliff projections sharply outlined against the blue sky. If we were an advancing enemy we were highly vulnerable to any boulders they might roll.

In front of a cluster of caves on half a dozen uneven ledges some 20 or 30 women sat sewing in the sun. The November nights are cold here and water freezes but the November midday sun is warm. The women were all making shoes for the soldiers. These are sturdy, warm, cloth shoes with sides of padded cotton and soles of the thick hemp that grows in local fields. Making such shoes is an important form of the women's war work. One hundred thousand pairs have been made in this border region in the past two months.

Americans Good, And Bad

On a piece of flat, beaten earth some 30 feet square, men were still beating out grain. Nearby, a blindfolded donkey, guided by a boy, pulled a huge round stone grinder around and around, grinding corn into meal. As the people in patched clothes emerged from the caves at different levels they seemed to be prehistoric cliff-dwellers—infinitely removed from the present day.

Their intelligently sparkling eyes and vivid speech on modern subjects dispelled this illusion. They knew of Byrnes, Bevin, the United Nations. They asked my nationality and then commented, "Well, there are good and bad Americans just as there are good and bad Chinese, but what the American Government does in helping Chiang is bad."

It was uncanny hearing such talk from a people who otherwise lived in the stone age, growing millet and corn and beans for food and hemp for shoesoles—using homemade hemp oil for light, having neither candles nor kerosene. What can such people do, you ask, against modern armaments, planes, tanks, and heavy artillery?

Cavemen Vs. Atom Bomb

The answer is that they can do a lot. They might even manage to outlast an atomic bomb!

First of all they have a united will for resistance. They have this will because, 10 years ago in the land revolution, they ceased to be hungry sharecroppers whose families died in years of drought and became self-sustaining farmers, tilling their own soil.

They have a food surplus this year—nearly 1,000 bushels of various grains for 22 families of 72 persons. Fourteen bushels per person may not seem much for a year's total income, but when you can keep alive on just six bushels it is plain you have a surplus to trade for salt and matches and to store against future drought. This village is proud and will defend its new "prosperity."

Second, this village has organization. All its adult males are organized in a "Self-Defense Corps." Only half a dozen are with the 8th Route Army at the front—the son of the village chairman is one of these. But 20 young men form the "Village Volunteers," doing sentry duty and drilling daily with their red-tasseled, long spears. Red-tasseled spears may not be much against machine-guns in the daylight, but they are vicious weapons on dark cliffs at night.

The village is also completely mobile. They have hidden all their grain. If the enemy appears they are prepared to take cover in distant hills and woods that are pathless. "All the aged and children and the boundfoot will hide far away," they told me. "Only young fighters will remain, hiding nearby during the daytime and striking by night."

Villagers Confident

This time, they assured me, their defense will be much more effective. This time they have not only the shrewd self-defense of the peasant hiding his little livelihood from the soldiers. They have an elected government coordinating their actions from the village to the country to the border region. They have an army with rifles, grenades and machineguns, with experience in fighting. This time they have no doubt whatever that they will both wear out the invader and ultimately destroy him.

But as I went down the steep hill towards sunset, hastening to reach home before darkness might bring wolves, one swarthy-skinned man hurried after me, urging, "When you get outside, when you get to America, tell them not to make this civil war."

LUNAR NEW YEAR ABOLISHED?

By BEN Y. LEE (李炳郁)

WHEN Dr. Sun Yat-sen established the Chinese Republic on October 10 of 1911, he abolished the Lunar Calendar and adopted the Gregorian Calendar as of January 1, 1912, from which date the years of the Republic are now calculated. It was Dr. Sun's desire that China should be rid of evil practices and singular customs in connection with the celebration of the traditional Chinese or Lunar New Year. Now 35 years have elapsed. But the people, especially the farmers, the artisans, and most of the merchants are unwilling to follow the new calendar. China today celebrates the old New Year in her accustomed way, with the same spirit and enthusiasm as of old. The celebration is now called the "Spring Festival."

Officially the Gregorian Calendar is in universal use throughout China, but actually the Lunar Calendar still lies deep in the heart of the masses. As far as official documents and legal transactions, commercial or otherwise, are concerned, the adoption of the western calendar is apparently a success. Nowadays schools have classes and government officials attend their duties on the occasion of the old New Year, but in practice nearly everyone gets leave of absence for at least one day.

Sole Guide To Farmer

It may be comparatively easy to pursuade the people in large modern cities to get rid of their lunar calendars, but if the teeming millions in the interior districts are taken into consideration, the change from the old to the new calendar may not be successful for a long time to come. One of the most difficult tasks in connection with the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar is to teach the farmers when to sow and when to reap, for they look upon the old almanac as the sole guide in their daily work.

This is also true of boatmen, who have learned the time of high tide by the lunar calendar so that they know when to transport their cargoes through the inland rivers and creeks. Most people still believe that the full moon appears on the 15th of every Chinese month. Therefore the change of calendar is not so simple as it first appears.

Chinese businessmen have three settlement days each year: the Dragon Boat Festival on the 5th day of the 5th moon, the Mid-Autumn Festival on the 15th day of the 8th moon, and the old New Year. It is an established custom for every debtor to make an effort to liquidate his accounts on each of these three important occasions, in order to save his face. Should all business firms adopt the western calendar in actual practice, how and when could they enforce payment from their debtors, as there would be no established date on which they might do so?

Prior to the old New Year, which will fall on Wednesday, January 22 this year, businessmen and hoarders begin to buy New Year commodities by borrowing money even at exorbitant rates of interest, in expectation of high prices, as persons in all walks of life spend money extravagantly and aimlessly on anything on which they are able to lay hands, on this great occasion. All business houses are more fully supplied and business is more active than at any other time of the year. For this reason China can hardly pass a Lunar New Year without incurring a financial crisis. With the approach of this great festival the money market tightens and interest rates are unusually high. At present the rates are from 20 percent to 25 percent per month. To borrow money to tide him over the New Year is a serious problem in the businessman's mind.

The festival lasts anywhere from three days in the modern cities to 15 days or more in remote districts. Usually everyone purchases a full supply of necessities for at least three days during which all business is suspended. During the holidays everyone becomes ravenous and devours more than his stomach can hold. An inevitable result of such over-indulgence is stomach aches and indigestion, which fatten the purses of doctors and druggists. New Year feasts are always as grand and elaborate as the family can afford. Drinking, feasting, smoking and gambling are freely indulged. As there is no Sunday in China except in large modern cities, everyone makes up for the lack by enjoying a long New Year's holiday.

Rush To Barbers, Baths

Barber shops and public bath houses have their rush days at the approach of the New Year, particularly on New Year's Eve. Many old-fashioned barber shops and bath houses charge double prices on and after the 23rd day of the 12th moon. Every male and female has his hair cut or her hair bobbed and dressed, as well as a bath before the clock strikes midnight on the last day of the year.

On this great occasion tipping is a national affair. Tips are expected by all menial workers. As everyone is expected to drink wine during this festival, the tips are called "wine money." In the office one must tip all the "boys," including all delivery coolies and letter carriers, and at home one must tip all those who have helped to do some odd errands during the year. Domestic servants are usually given double pay on the 12th moon. Every visitor must give a tip, or what is sometimes called "lucky money," wrapped in red paper, to his host's servants.

Custom requires that every boy or girl who calls on his or her neighbors and relatives on New Year's Day or before the 15th of the first lunar month should be given "lucky money" wrapped in red paper. When paying a New Year visit to his friend, or particularly his superior, a man must have his pocket full of "lucky money" all wrapped up and ready for distribution to his friends' children or young relatives. On this coming New Year one might easily give a couple of million dollars in tips and "lucky money."

Homage, Respect Paid

As the devout Western Christian prays for God's blessing, the Chinese bootlicker pays a New Year call on his superior, looking for favoritism or promotion. Paying a call at one's employer's home is a courtesy as well as an act of diplomacy. Once an employee of a large department store in Shanghai paid a New Year call on his manager and lay down flat on the ground to show his deep respect, which attracted considerable attention from the respected. Some time later the humble caller was promoted, and he is now one of the most trusted employees of the firm.

The New Year's call is an absolute necessity for those who are low in the social scale. The first three days of the year are most important for informal visits. The very act of calling has come to be looked upon as a mark of homage and respect; it has even acquired the character of a reverential ceremony.

Many old-fashioned Chinese and those having heads full of Chinese philosophy are successful in Chinese society while modern-educated men are mediocres, due to the fact that the latter are unwilling to practice the art of kowtowing before their superiors and fail to follow the old-established customs. The lower the bow the deeper the respect, according to the conception of the old-fashioned Chinese. New Year presents are another artful means of gaining favoritism from superiors. On this occasion many persons spend money like water in buying presents for their higher-ups, and their returns are manifold.

Words Of Good Omen Only

Many rich men and government officials employ a special clerk whose sole duty is to arrange for the making of presents. This man gathers as much information as possible concerning the names and whereabouts of all prominent men throughout the country. It is customary to send presents to one's daughter's parents-in-law. In sending presents it is customary to send a list with a note; having made a suitable selection the recipient returns the remainder with a note on a red card.

One must be very careful to speak words of good omen on New Year's Day, such as "happiness," "longevity," "blessings," "riches," "official emoluments," "health," "success,"

"prosperity," etc. One must avoid such words as "death," "sickness," "accident," "failure," "coffin," etc.

To break a rice bowl on this day is an unlucky omen, because a rice bowl is Chinese slang for a job. One must not kowtow to anyone who is still in bed, for that is an omen of death. Every shopkeeper decorates his signboard with cloth of glaring red. The doorposts are adorned with red paper sprinkled with gilt. Lucky phrases written on strips of red paper are seen everywhere. One must be sure not to greet with the pleasant phrase, "wishing you prosperity" undertakers, coffin-makers, priests, druggists, or even doctors!

Dismissals Politely Put

According to long established custom, dismissals, rewards in the form of a bonus or "extra money," and promotions are always announced on the eve of the Lunar New Year. On dismissal the manager politely informs the unfortunate employee that his establishment is too small to allow his worthy friend of high esteem and great experience to display his excellent abilities, and hands him some "extra" for the New Year.

Practically all Chinese industrial and business establishments give their employees "extras" or bonuses at the end of the year, provided, of course, that the firm is prosperous. In many large industrial concerns, in years of extraordinary prosperity, managers, engineers, and important members of the staff may receive as much as 30 or even 50 months' additional salary as bonuses. This year the Wing On Cotton Mill, the San Sing Mill and some other concerns are giving enormous sums in bonuses to their staffs.

The regulations of almost all Chinese concerns provide that of the net profit 60 percent be given to shareholders and 40 percent to staff members and executives as bonus. The system of the distribution of bonuses is not uniform, depending to a large extent on the individual managers.

Superstitions Persist

The old almanac is a source of many superstitious beliefs, and it should be prohibited from printing birthdays of gods and goddesses, dates of festivals, the 60-year cycle used in fortune telling, etc. Astrology in China concerns itself with the determination of lucky and unlucky days. Marriages take place, housewarmings are celebrated, construction of buildings is begun, voyages are undertaken, all according to the aspect of certain stars and planets. The fortune and character of a person is established at his birth by the position of the various heavenly bodies.

This method of ascertaining one's fortune is very popular among the middle and lower classes. The horoscopes of persons wishing to contract a marriage are carefully examined. The hour, day, month and year of birth of each candidate for matrimony are noted. In the almanac each day has its appropriate name, propitious or unpropitious for certain events. There are lucky days, unlucky days, good days, bad days, very good days, very bad days, etc.

Before the war schools held classes and government officials attended their duties at New Year's; the shooting of firecrackers was prohibited. It is reported that this year the government will enforce strict measures to prevent the old New Year celebration, in order to discourage many of the old and harmful practices, but how successful, if at all, the official measures will prove, remains to be seen.

Honan's Rural Economy On Brink Of Bankruptcy Due To Fighting

By MARK M. LU

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, Dec. 29.

ALTHOUGH a cease-fire order was issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prior to the opening of the National Assembly, the civil strife between the Communists and the Nationalists has so far been carried on unabated in Honan Province and also virtually throughout the whole of North China.

Two fighter planes, with unknown insignia, made their appearance over the military stronghold of the Government troops at Niutun, Fengchiu Hsien, which is about 50 miles north of Kaifeng, on Nov. 20, when they machine-gunned the troops directing the local people in building defense works. At first the latter mistook them for government planes and did not run for cover. As a result two persons were killed and several seriously injured.

With the sudden attack by more than 80,000 Communist troops under the command of Liu Po-cheng, fighting in the areas of Tungming in western Shantung, Puyang in southern Hopei and Huahsien in northern Honan has become more intense and has expanded recently. Judging from their military moves the Communists hope to surround the government troops in Northern Honan. Despite heavy losses the government troops are making every effort to stem the Communist drive southward.

The 53rd Regiment of the Communist army, commanded by Tsung Chun-chen, now stationed at Tzehsien on the Honan-Hopei border, reportedly is carrying out the following policies:

1) **Burying foodstuffs underground;**
2) **Conscripting all able-bodied adults;**
3) **Filling up all wells with stone rollers, and**
4) **Drawing the "enemy into the interior."**

NEW GOVERNMENT

It is believed fighting will take place soon in these areas. The Communists say, it is reported, that the battlefield for a final showdown will not be in the Communist Liberated Areas, nor in the no-man's land between the two sides, but at a suitable place to which the government troops are drawn. In order to carry out the aforementioned policies the Communists are training a special group of troops who can slip in and out of their uniforms at the right moment for surprise assaults.

The Communist remnants of Li Sien-nien, numbering 40,000, under the command of Min Hsueh-sheng and Huang Lin, are now active at Tungpei, Peiyang, Neihsiang, Hsichuan, and Tenghsien in southwest Honan, and at Lushih, Lingpao, Loning and Shanchow in western Honan. Judging from their recent activities, they seem to be trying to enlarge their hold in the Central China area, in order that a new military stronghold, reportedly to be called the "Honan-Shensi-Hupeh-Szechuen Border Government," may be established.

Several hundred Communist troops, wearing no insignia, attacked the city of Peiyang on November 16, but they were repulsed by government defenders after a two-hour fight. Two days later, severe fighting again broke out west of the Funiu Mountain range, with both sides reportedly suffering heavy losses. Earlier, on November 12, the Communists pressed on Lushih, which changed hands several times before the government troops defending the city were nearly wiped out.

Proposals To Save Reds

According to local military authorities, Communist General Liu Po-cheng recently submitted three proposals to Mao Tze-tung, through which the general hoped to restore their unfavorable military situation in western Shantung. The proposals were:

1) During the convocation of the National Assembly, the Communists were to take action against the government troops everywhere on the Honan-Hopei-Shantung border.

2) Expecting to restore their position in western Shantung in a short time, a considerable number of armed civilians and rescue teams were to be despatched from the Taihang military area to strengthen their positions.

3) Before taking Hochih in western Shantung, Tsingtao must be taken, and in order to take Tsingtao, the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway in eastern Honan, supply line of the government troops, must first be cut off.

With military reverses on both sides of the line, the extent of the suffering of the people defies our power of imagination. Making a trip through the province, one finds that the rural economy of Honan is teetering on the brink of bankruptcy; vast tracts of wheat land are not tended, diseases are prevalent, adults few and dead bodies are scattered about everywhere.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Marshall Appointed Secretary Of State, Leaves China

GENERAL George C. Marshall, who left China on the morning of January 8, issued a report to the American people, in which he said that the greatest obstacle to peace in China "has been the complete, almost overwhelming suspicion" between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. The salvation of the situation, Marshall said, was the assumption of leadership by the "splendid group of liberals of all parties working under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in carrying out practical steps leading to the enforcement of China's newly-adopted democratic constitution."

Speculation as to whether General George C. Marshall, special envoy-mediator in China for more than a year, will return to this country has been decided by the announcement that he has been appointed Secretary of State to succeed James F. Byrnes.

His departure from China on Wednesday brings to a close more than a year of unsuccessful efforts to bring together China's two warring parties in a coalition government. The coalition government today appears to be further removed from reality than when Marshall first arrived here in December 1945. Great hopes were raised then and these were especially rosy when he succeeded in getting the representatives of both the Kuomintang and the Communists together within a few days of his arrival.

The present situation is that while the Kuomintang is sending out feelers for third-party participation in the reorganization of the government and rumors are current that peace talks may be resumed, both parties are farther apart than the poles. The Government persists in its "gradual" approach to democracy, without a radical reorganization and the inclusion of ALL parties, as witnessed by the NA sessions and the adoption of a constitution unacceptable to the Communists and the Democratic League.

The Reds, on the other hand, maintain a stiff attitude towards both the NA and the constitution, terming both illegal and demanding the abrogation of both. In the military sphere they stress the January 13 positions, which they are intent on regaining even if force is required, as witnessed their leaders' New Year's messages from Yenan.

Government leaders were reported at different times to have estimated the period necessary to exterminate the Reds as ranging from three to nine months, and it is evident that 1947 will be a year of intense fighting, there being hardly any basis for negotiations. Mao Tse-tung, however, expressed as much optimism for 1947 as did Government leaders recently. He said the efforts of the Chinese people would be rewarded this year and China's struggle for independence and democracy would bear fruit.

On the economic side, while many prominent officials, including Shanghai Mayor K. C. Wu, predicted hard times ahead, the Association of Medium and Small Factories came into the news again after having been inconspicuous for the better part of the year. The association had raised a great noise about discrimination and bureaucratic capital early in 1946, and recently again came forth with criticism of the existing economic setup and the predominance of "compradore capitalism."

The association urged the democratization of politics and of China's economy and opposed Government operation of light industries.

* * *

U.S.A.

THE resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as the U.S. member of the UN Atomic Commission and the appointment of General George C. Marshall as Secretary of State, were two changes in the ranks of the Government surpassed in import only by the earlier ousting of Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

As the Republican-dominated 80th Congress opened, President Truman asked for cooperation to continue the bi-partisan foreign policy adhered to recently and for cooperation on the home front.

"CAN YOU BUILD A HOUSE?"

Stampone in The Army Times

In his State-of-the-Union message to the new congress, Truman declared that "Whatever differences there may have been between us and the Soviet Union, they should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of peace under which the peoples of all countries may return....to the essential tasks of production and reconstruction."

In the field of labor legislation the President told the new Congress that labor alone should not be forced to shoulder the responsibility for labor troubles. Anti-labor uegislation will not solve the problem, he said, and called for the establishment of a sound collective bargaining system to settle disputes, now that most of the wartime emergency powers are about to be nullified.

Meanwhile, the incident over Dairen, where a U.S. Navy ship was involved with Soviet officials, at first considered closed, was brought to the fore again when the United States presented notes to China and the USSR wherein it was stated that an early end to Soviet control of Dairen would open that port to world traffic under Chinese administration.

The note said, in part: "The American Government considers it desirable that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet governments with a view to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Soviet and Chinese agreement of August 14, 1945 in regard to Dairen."

Quarters close to the Waichiaopu were reported as saying that the note would "strengthen the practicability of the taking over of this city by the Chinese government."

In the U.S.A., two new democratic groups were organized last week and indicated a tendency for the formation of a third party. Americans for Democratic Action was organized by a group of 150, including Elmer Davis, Walter Reuther, President of CIO UAW, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Leon Henderson and others. The group barred Communists as members. The other group was organized around former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and resulted from a merger of the CIO PAC with nine other groups. The body was named Progressive Citizens of America.

* * *

POLAND

AS the Polish elections came nearer still, both Britain and the U.S. exhibited support of the Polish Peasant Party lead by Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who recently threatened to boycott the election due to "unfair practices and suppression of electoral lists."

The U.S. government accused Poland of carrying out "repressive measures," including political arrests, murders, violation of homes by secret police, and press suppression. The U.S. said it was "perturbed over these activities" and warned that democratic elections would be impossible under these circumstances.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

January 1, 1947

YENAN radio said that General Hu Tsung-nan, attacking the border region in southern Shansi, 80 miles west of Yenan, suffered a setback, when he lost approximately a brigade of troops in the Puhsien sector.

Kuomintang troops were said to have seized the town of Puhsien and Taning, flanking Yenan, several days ago, but after losing one regiment and one battalion were forced to retire due to an exposed flank.

Another attack on the region was charged by the Reds when they said that Government forces pushed against Kwangchung, district on the southern border of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region.

• • •

January 2, 1947

Chinese government forces succeeded in driving guerrilla units away from the Peiping suburbs, according to Chen Chicheng, deputy commander of the 11th War Zone.

Communist troops were still besieging the Hopei capital of Paoting, but government sources said that conditions had improved for the garrison.

Kuomintang troops have pushed to Paoti, 50 miles from Peiping, recently captured by the Reds, *AP* said.

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January 3, 1947

The *Hsin Min Pao* reported that several hundred Communists had crossed the Yangtze River and have attacked the Takang area, 15 miles east of Chinkiang, Kiangsu provincial capital, located almost midway between Nanking and Shanghai.

Near Linyi, Communist forces were attacking Hsiangchang, while in Shansi province the Reds were attempting to cut the Linfeng-Taning highway, and severe fighting was reported from the area of Fengyang, 50 miles southeast of Taiyuan, *UP* said.

• • •

January 4, 1947

The Ministry of National Defense plans to reduce the size of the Central army to 3,000,000 men in the course of the next year from its present strength of 4,900,000 "providing conditions permit," Lt. Gen. Lin Yu, vice-minister of national defense, told the PPC in Nanking.

Lin also stressed that military expenditure this year would not consume more than 50 percent of the entire national budget.

• • •

January 5, 1947

In their first amphibious operation in Manchuria, Government troops occupied the Elliott Islands, 60 miles to the northeast of Dairen.

Chinese Communist troops were closing in on Chenhuantun, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway 25 miles south of Tientsin. The city was surrounded and under fire. Other reports said that the Reds were unsuccessful in their attacks against another town on the same line 60 miles south of Tientsin.

The Nationalsts recaptured the town of Puhsien, 117 miles southwest of Tsinan, capital of Shantung. The city has already changed hands a number of times.

• • •

January 6, 1947

The Kiangsu campaign for the liquidation of the Communists in that area is nearing a successful conclusion, according to *UP*. The Reds are now said to be compressed into a small area around Shuyang, 50 miles north of Huaiyin.

Nationalist military quarters in Nanking expressed the belief that the Communists in North Kiangsu can be liquidated in "a very short time," according to *UP*.

• • •

January 7, 1947

More than 80,000 Red troops are massed on the outer ring of Paoting, Chinese press reports in Peiping said. The *Hsin Min Pao* said that 12 Communist field brigades and five regiments were ready for the attack on the Hopei capital, while the Government was also reported to have thrown in reinforcements.

In Manchuria, the Government gained ground in the area north of Kailu, 217 miles west of the capital of Changchun.

Central News charged that the Reds began a "fierce attack on the Taierchuang-Tsaochuang railway."

OSAMI NAGANO, former Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor, died in an army hospital this week. He was on trial before the War Crimes Commission. Death was caused by bronchial pneumonia, arterial sclerosis and pulmonary tuberculosis.

• • •

CHARLES J. SHARKEY, pilot of the CNAC plane which crashed near Tsingtao, was the last survivor of the first group of seven who ferried supplies over the Hump for Major-General Claire Chennault and his flying Tigers, according to his father. Sharkey was from Lawrence, Massachusetts.

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Bars Display Continued Strength; U.S. Dollars Weaken, Decline

LITTLE business was done during the week ending January 4, as all markets were closed for three days in celebration of the New Year and the adoption of the new constitution.

However, gold ruled firm during the holidays, rising to CNC$3,700,000 on January 2 because of increasing demand by the goldsmiths and the lack of supply by the Central Bank during the holidays.

Immediately after the holidays, when the Central Bank started to sell again, gold dropped and fluctuated around CNC$3,500,000 during the last two days of the week, but advanced on January 7 to CNC$3,620,000.

Despite the firm trend of gold, American bank notes remained weak with little business done. Quotations fluctuated around CNC$6,100 to CNC$6,600, and closed at CNC$6,500 on Saturday. While gold rose to CNC$3,620,000 on January 7, the American dollar was quoted only at CNC$6,200.

The Shanghai Securities Exchange remained quiet during the holidays. Quotations, however, increased a little this week because of rumors of overseas demands for stocks and shares and of remittances to Shanghai for that purpose.

In the commodity market, little business was done. The general undertone was firm. Cotton yarn, 20's quoted last Monday at CNC$2,350,000, increased to CNC$2,480,000. Raw silk, quoted at CNC$,850,000 last Monday, closed at CNC$4,900,000 on Saturday. The following list gives the quotations on January 4:

	Dec. 28 CNC$	Jan. 4 CNC$
Gold bars	3,340,000	3,580,000
US$ notes	6,400	6,500
Bond C	1,470	1,440
Wing On Textile	602	605
Ewo Cotton	7,100	7,050
Rice	62,000	60,000
Wheat flour	23,500	27,000
Peanut oil	122,000	119,000
20's Yarn	2,300,000	2,480,000
Raw silk	4,850,000	4,900,000
Artificial silk	3,100,000	3,300,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	17,500	19,400
Koo Ban soap	64,000	77,000
My Dear matches	680,000	700,000

Conscription Delay Asked By Hankow

IN view of the prevailing business and industrial depression in Hankow which resulted in great sufferings of the population, the Hankow City Council has cabled the Ministry of National Defense asking for the postponement of conscription, the *Ta Kung Pao* said. The report pointed out that the majority of the people do not understand the purpose of the conscription law and have attempted to evade it in every possible way.

The paper said that Paochia chiefs are extremely busy collecting fees from able-bodied men who are hiring substitutes. The fees range from CNC$10,000 to CNC$50,000 per family. Those who lack means to hire substitutes in this manner have fled from the city, the *Ta Kung Pao* reported.

Chu Hsueh-fan Arrest Ordered By Court

THE Chungking District Court has sent a notification to the local district procurator's office demanding the arrest of Chu Hsueh-fan, former Chairman of the Chinese Labor Association, who is now in Hongkong. The charges against Chu were said to be "corrupt practices."

Chu recently met with an "accident" in Hongkong when he was run over by an identified car but after spending some time in the hospital has recovered from his injuries.

The local district procurator is reported to have replied to the Chungking court that he is unable to comply with the latter's request as Chu "is away from this city."

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Old China Hands

Mrs. Ada F. Helmick, mother of Judge Milton D. Helmick, arrived in Shanghai from America just before Christmas for an extended visit with her son and daughter-in-law. With her came her grand-niece, Mrs. "Sandy" Morris, nee Tittman, who also plans an extended stay in Shanghai. She is the widow of the late John Morris, former United Press Associations chief in the Far East.

George Bourne, who has directed the interests of Bills Motors, Federal Inc. U.S.A., Ford distributors, since the return to the United States of Freddie P. Bills, sailed last week for a vacation in America. A commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, Bourne commanded a destroyer in the D-Day landing on Normandy and also saw no little other action in World War II. Chester V. Manney, also a veteran executive of Bills Motors, who returned to Shanghai just before the holidays, now has charge of the company's interests.

Major L. R. Andrews, long one of Shanghai's best known exchange brokers and business men in pre-war days, returned to Shanghai recently, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, after a long holiday in the United States. Major Andrews was chairman of the internees' committee at Chapei Camp and not long after liberation sailed for the U.S. en route to England for a well-earned holiday. Major Andrews is a director of Mark L. Moody, Federal Inc. U.S.A., automobile distributors. The Andrews are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Keswick at their Hungjao Road home.

Recently returned Shanghai residents include Mrs. Harris G. Nelson, wife of the assistant legal adviser to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, and their two sons, and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson and their family. Harkson, long head of the Henningsen Produce Company and allied interests, returned home to the United States a few months ago to bring out his wife and family.

Joseph W. Carney, former assistant general manager of Standard-Vacuum Oil for China, who retired in 1941 after 40 years' service, died in the United States on December 31. He is survived by his widow and four daughters. "Joe," long one of the pillars of the pre-war American community, served several years as one of the American members of the now defunct Shanghai Municipal Council and ever was active in local American civic as well as social and political affairs. His passing will be a blow to many Old China Hands, both here and in many other parts of the world.

Dr. A. M. Dunlap, who specialized in ear, nose and throat ailments and who long was one of the most popular American medical practitioners here in pre-war years, returned to this city as one of the many Old China Hands brought back by the s.s. Marine Lynx, which was delayed at San Francico for more than two months by the recent West Coast shipping strike. Dr. Dunlap is resuming practice shortly.

Oscar G. Steen, head of the President of Harkson Motors, Dodge automobile and truck distributing agency here, has sailed for the United States on a combined business and pleasure trip. He expects to return here next Spring.

How Democracy Should Be Implemented Here

IN his statement to the American people, General Marshall said that "it has been stated officially and categorically that the period of political tutelage under the Kuomintang is at an end. If the termination of one-party rule is to be a reality, the Kuomintang should cease to receive financial support from the Government."

The *Ta Kung Pao* recently considered the other side of the implementation of democracy and the end of one-party rule in China and said that enforcement of the constitution should begin with the protection of the people's rights.

First of all, the paper said, Chapter II, dealing with the rights and duties of the people, should come into force on the day of the promulgation of the basic law, as no preparation is required for the people to come into their lawful rights. Next, the restrictions on the activities of the parties other than the KMT should be lifted and the people should be given complete freedom of speech, assembly and association.

The paper stressed that the enforcement of this chapter of the constitution should be the guiding policy of the Government in 1947. These are the people's basic rights and the translation of the constitution into life should begin with the adoption of these.

U.S. Production Booms; New Records Expected

JUST before the coal strike intervened in the American industry, a boom in output was getting underway and many lines already had exceeded the 1940-41 levels of production. As soon as the American economy shakes off the effects of the coal strike, production records are expected to be exceeded in almost every line.

In the clothing line, for instance, production has increased to such a volume that the huge backlog of demand which accumulated during the war is expected to be filled some time in 1947. Separate coats are being made at the rate of 6,700,000 per year, as compared with the 1941 level of 2,000,000; 23,200,000 pairs of trousers have been tailored as compared with 9,300,000 in 1941.

Alarm clocks have topped 1,200,000 monthly; electric irons have exceeded the prewar monthly 380,000 by more than 100 precent; radios and phonographs are manufactured well above 1941 levels at 1,800,000 monthly. Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, tires, tractors, trucks bricks, lumber, sinks, bathtubs, water-heaters, boots and shoes, nylon hose and a dozen other items have output levels well above the 1941 records.

Auto production is almost up to the 1941 monthly rate, having reached 286,000 monthly as compared to the 312,000 record of 1941. Before the coal strike started, the auto industry had set its goal at 6,000,000 cars and trucks in 1947.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Sino-American Trading Company, in which General Chennault takes prominent part, has accepted requests from American merchants for orders of large quantities of native silk and satin, the *Shun Pao* reported. The Central Trust has assured the Chinese silk merchants that it will aid them in fulfilling these orders, the paper said. The *Shun Pao* headlined this story: "General Chennault To Save Silk Merchants."

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The Bank of China has made a profit of CNC$12,600,000,000 during 1946, according to the *Chen Pao*.

* * *

Britain has recently drawn heavily on her US dollar credits, the most recent withdrawal being a further US$200,000,000, according to the US Treasury. With this last sum, Britain's withdrawals total US$800,000,000 of the original loan of US$4,400,000,000. If this rate is maintained, the entire loan will be exhausted in three years, instead of five as previously envisaged

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Reports from Changchun indicate that the price of soybeans there has fallen lower than the price of coal with the result that soybeans are being used for fuel. A ton of soybeans sells for CNC$14,000, Northeast currency, while a ton of coal costs CNC$17,000. The inhabitants claim that soybeans burn better than coal.

* * *

The Hongkong Government has officially lifted its control on piecegoods, which was instituted on July 2, 1946. As the result of this move, piecegoods can now be freely sold by merchants instead of being taken over by the Government. The export ban on piecegoods, however, still remains in force.

* * *

Out of a total 10,000 import and export companies which applied to the Board of Temporary Regulation of Imports for registration, only slightly more than 300 have been granted permission to operate, the *China Press* said. An official of the Board said most of the applicants are not well qualified to carry on the business....

* * *

Although Chinese consulates abroad are required to issue consular invoices on import cargoes as heretofore, the fact of such an invoice having being issued does not automatically guarantee the right to import such goods, the *Shun Pao* said. The consulates were recently informed by the Foreign Ministry to carry on their established practice but warned that import permits are prerequisite to importation.

* * *

Negotiations are being carried on for the construction of a US$24,000,000 joint Chinese-Canadian hydroelectric plant to be located at the Weng Kiang, North River tributary in Kwangtung province, according to Hsieh Wen-lung, head of the Kwangtung Construction Department in Canton. The Canadian firm will provide US$20,000,000 and the rest will be subscribed by the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the National Resources Commission.

* * *

Dutch-Indonesian negotiations last week ran into a new snag when East Java youth leader Soetomo and executives of the Nationalist Party rejected the proposed Dutch-Indonesian agreement.

Soviet oil production in eastern territories, including Central Asia, has increased by more than 75 percent above the 1940 output, with hundreds of thousands of tons yielded in the new oil fields in the Bashkiria-Stavropol region and Daghestan, according to *Reuter*. New methods in boring resulted in reduced running costs. Boring operations will be stepped up 100 percent in 1947.

* * *

The Soviet Government has granted long-term credits amounting to US$509,490,000 to producer cooperatives throughout the country to implement the program to speed up the movement of consumer goods to the Russian people, according to *World Report*. The entire system of cooperatives is being reorganized for this purpose.

* * *

A search by SCAP in Tokyo for hoarded goods has revealed of 17,969,354 yards of silk fabrics and 1,024,438 pounds of raw silk hidden by the Japanese. The Japanese Government has been ordered to add this stock to the amount that is being set aside for exports to pay for essential imports, mainly food.

* * *

The 159 ships China is expecting to get from the United States are covered by US$100,000,000 which China got through negotiations with the Maritime Commission. Of this sum, 25 percent will represent a down payment, while the remainder will be paid in installments. According to *World Report*, although US policy in China is to withhold loans until a coalition government is formed, the ship deal "was undertaken in the belief that limited business deals are possible with the Nationalist Government without upsetting the delicate political balance in China."

* * *

Christmas decorations and toys from Germany and Japan were sold last Christmas in the United States, having been shipped from the US zone of occupation. Almost 1,000 cases of German articles were sold in New York by the US Commercial Company. More than 1,250,000 Japanese bulbs for Christmas trees were sold through the same company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

* * *

In December, a survey of Japanese wages indicated that the average monthly income of the Japanese worker was US$38.53, while base wages among miners averaged US$18.47 per month, industrial workers US$9.33 and transportation workers US$11.47. Women were paid about half these wages.

* * *

A Chinese freighter, the Hwa Tung, sank off California when crew members were unable to stop a leak after it was found. All 34 men including an American captain aboard the ship were rescued.

* * *

During the past six months leading native cotton mills here have placed orders in the United States for the purchase of more than 400,000 cotton yarn spindles, according to the *Shang Pao*. Although there are British, and Indian spindles on sale the mills prefer to order US spindles which although more expensive are considered more efficient in operation, the paper said.

What U.S. Papers Say...

NEW YORK'S two leading newspapers last week commented on two subjects of interest to local readers. The *New York Herald-Tribune* criticized General Chou En-lai for his attack on President Truman's statement recently, while the *New York Times* analyzed the situation in the United States as the 80th Congress opened.

* * *

CHINA

IN an editorial entitled "Gen. Chou's Bitter Words," the *New York Herald-Tribune* said that the general had given out a bitter statement in which he charged President Truman with fomenting civil war in China and with turning the country into an American colony. "It is a statement filled with the most preposterous nonsense....No reasonable American wants to encourage civil war in China....and there is no sentiment in this country for making China an American colony...."

The paper went further to state that even the most conservative of businessmen are aware that there is far more to profit from an independent and prosperous industrialized nation than from a colony of the United States or any other country. Little business can be done with strife-torn China and the most materialistic of Americans, the paper wrote, want peace as much as any one does.

"There will never be much profit to be made out of American trade with Asia until China and other major nations of that continent are peaceful and prosperous and free countries," the *Herald-Tribune* said.

"General Marshall and Ambassador Stuart must be beginning to wonder whether the Chinese Reds have the slightest desire for political compromise. These two Americans and several outstanding Chinese liberals have persuaded Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to bring about the adoption of a constitution that goes much further in the direction of democracy than most observers had anticipated—but the Communists, who shouted for such a document during the long years when the Generalissimo was doubtful of its merits, now are more intransigent than ever...." the paper charged.

The line of policy to be followed in China, obviously is to continue support of the Nanking Government and to encourage to the utmost its growing tendency to adopt democratic procedures, the paper concluded.

* * *

CONGRESS

TIMED with the opening of the 80th Congress, dominated by the Republicans, the *New York Times* carried an editorial analyzing the relationship between this body and the President, who is a Democrat.

The paper pointed out that the veto power of the President, in fact, makes him a kind of third house in addition to the House of Representatives and the Senate. He is, in fact, a legislator, through his veto power. By signing a bill, he can turn it into law. By vetoing it, he can defeat it unless it is supported by a two-thirds majority in each House.

"Hence, there is always the possibility of a deadlock when a President of one party has to deal, in midterm, with majorities of another party in one or both houses. In the 80th Congress, Mr. Truman faces a Senate in which there are 51 Republicans and 45 Democrats, and a Lower House in which there are 245 Republicans and 187 Democrats, the *Times* pointed out.

In the American system party discipline cannot be as strong as in the parliamentary system, in which the executive is directly linked with the legislature and holds office as long as it can command a majority.

President Truman has shown "an accommodating spirit recently in the case of complete abandonment of price regulation and in proclaiming the end of hostilities," the paper said. The Republican leaders will have to be accommodating also, it added.

"One would not expect straight party lineups on such issues as labor legislation, military training, merger of armed forces or, perhaps, social security legislation. The budget is not a party issue, except in the sense that the Republicans have promised economics and tax reductions which the Democrats did not achieve. Foreign policy ought not to be a party issue, although the remnants of isolationism are Republican rather than Democratic. In many cases, personal convictions and private conscience may, as they should, outweigh the party claims.

"The greatest danger," the *Times* declared, "is that a purely partisan approach to the 1948 presidential campaign, now hardly a year and a half off, will stultify the work of this Congress. The hope must be that the President and the majority and minority leaders will realize that a narrow partisanship will hurt, not help, them in 1948."

The *Times* concluded by saying that there is a great independent vote in the U.S. which is looking for vigorous and liberal leadership, and this vote will determine next year's election. It will be more favorably influenced by those who seem to have the public good at heart, then by those whose political shenanigans indicate that what they chiefly have in mind is winning an election."

The *Miami Herald*, commenting on the latest developments in the United States, said that "The last few days have brought some opinions from industry and the Government which lead definitely to optimism. It is not a whistling-in-the-dark kind of enthusiasm for the new year's prospects; it is temperate and hopeful and bulwarked by facts."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* said: "A year of opportunity has begun. It is up to all of us to make the best of it with honest work."

Yellow River Project Criticized By Reds

THE project which would divert the Yellow River to its old course, along which an estimated 260,000 persons have built their homes, was severely criticized last week by the Chinese Communists, who charged that the Government is "motivated by a military desire to inundate Communist areas."

Tung Pi-wu, speaking in Nanking, said that CNRRA had failed to fulfil its part of the agreement whereby it was to provide adequate relief to the people who would become DPs as soon as the river was diverted to its new "old" course.

The main argument revolved around the desire of the Government to divert the waters of the river prior to the completion of the dike job, which the Communists say had been completed by January 5, and delaying the repayment of expenses in connection with dike repairs. Tung said CNRRA had to date made available only CNC$6,000,000,000 of the CNC$10,000,000,000 expended by the Communists on the work.

The Communist spokesman stressed that to divert the river before adequate care was taken of the 260,000 persons affected constituted a "military conspiracy." He also charged that the Government had continually interfered with the dike repair work and had destroyed or seized CNC$2,600,000,000 worth of supplies, as well as established trench works along the dikes.

CNRRA followed this accusation with the assertion that any part of the CNC$15,000,000,000, agreed upon for the relief of the people along the projected course, was ready for payment as soon as the joint committee "reached a decision on the operation methods of distribution of relief."

SD Party Not To Take Part In Gov't Yet

AT a recent meeting of the organizational committee of the Social Democratic party, where 40 members of the CEC of the party were present, it was decided, after a prolonged and "hot" debate, that the party will not participate in the reorganized Government as yet.

Under the chairmanship of Carson Chang it was resolved that the party will take part in the government only after the formation of a coalition government which includes all parties and groups as agreed at the PCC.

A spokesman of the party also discounted rumors of an ideological split in the party and pointed to the fact that Hu Hai-men and other party leaders in the North have finally decided to participate in the Standing Committee.

"Since this is the case, divergent views naturally no longer exist," he is reported to have said.

A Londoner who was dead for 12 minutes was brought back to life by heart massage and was reported doing well this week. His doctor has not informed the man about his "resurrection," as he believes he could not stand the shock.

What Chinese Papers Say...

THE alleged rape of a Peking University girl student by two American Marines, followed by student demonstrations in many big cities such as Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, was the general topic of the week of the Chinese press.

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ALLEGED RAPE

THE *Ta Kung Pao*, long regarded as the *Manchester Guardian* of China, said it was "atrocious and criminal" and the two American Marines should be punished according to law, adding that the student demonstrations in protest against the alleged violation were only natural.

"It is not sound, in the first place, that the government should look upon the incident as one instigated by the Communists," the independent paper said and doubted the Communists have the ability to instigate so many college students at one time. There was also no reason for the Americans to view the incident in the same light as did the Chinese Government, the paper pointed out.

The case can be dealt with properly by law, the paper said, but, on the other hand, "the demonstrations should be enough to remind us of the question of stationing American troops in China and about the unbalanced foreign policy of the Chinese Government." The *Ta Kung Pao* observed that since their task of repatriating the Japanese troops from China has already been completed, the American authorities should be seriously considering the withdrawal of all their troops stationed in this country. That will end all the troubles and misunderstandings between the Chinese and Americans, the paper concluded.

The *Wen Wei Pao* in several editorials during the week strongly stressed the point that the series of "atrocious acts" committed by American troops was the outcome of the "undefendable, continued stay of U.S. troops in China." The paper asked, "Do people like Truman and Byrnes still feel that China is a sovereign state and that the Chinese people should be treated like human beings? Do they consider China a colony....so the Chinese can be killed and insulted at will?"

"Nor can we understand why the Chinese Government has repeatedly remained oblivious to such atrocious and barbarous acts....and why it has always harbored American servicemen who committed these acts," said the liberal paper.

The paper reminded the U.S. authorities that unhappy incidents such as that mentioned above have been largely responsible for the "destruction of the friendly relations between China and America, and they can only produce serious consequences for both countries."

The only solution to the problem, the paper said, lies in the withdrawal of American troops from China, and it also urged the Chinese authorities "to take the right view of these incidents and to seek a reasonable settlement therefor."

The conservative but independent *Sin Min Wan Pao*, in referring to the statement made by the *Associated Press*, an American news agency, that "Soviet troops too had raped Chinese women in Manchuria" while reporting on the Peiping student demonstrations, said, "We can see how cleverly foreign news agencies have been used as propaganda media."

The evening paper countered by reminding *AP* that large-scale demonstrations against "Soviet atrocities in the Northeast and the uninvited prolonged stay of Russian troops" were similarly held, adding that such an attempt to dilute the "atrocious acts of the two American Marines by referring to the Soviet troops" should not have been made. "Since the Russians are not a most-favored nation, the U.S. has no right to follow the precedent," said *Sin Min Wan Pao*.

The Kuomintang *Chung Yang Jih Pao* said the educational circles had the paper's sincerest sympathies in their protest against the alleged raping of the Peita student, but held that "over-radical actions are not appropriate" before results of government representations to the American authorities were made public.

"We should fight hard for a legitimate settlement of the incident, but should not seek to make the incident serve any other purpose," the paper said. "If the isolated incident should be expanded into a popular movement we shall have departed from the original purpose of the protest," the official organ said.

The pro-Kuomintang *Shun Pao* questioned the wisdom of making an issue of the "so-called violation of a girl student in Peiping by an American Marine" before the truth of the allegation was determined through the regular judicial procedure. The demonstrations and demand for withdrawal of the American troops from China were only a case of "making a mountain out of a mole-hill and an illustration that we lack democratic training," the paper declared.

The paper believed that justice will be given to where it belongs in "a way compatible with the principles of justice," and said that it was not difficult to find out why so much farce has been raised about the incident. "It is regrettable that even many of the professors who are supposed to serve as models for the students, do not understand the case and have taken actions which they should not have taken," commented the pro-Kuomintang paper.

Saying that the "bad American Marine had already been arrested and will be tried according to law," the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, spokesman of the Chinese Army, admonished the students that "this is purely a legal problem, and the youths of this country can surely understand that it is not a political problem."

Land Problem In North Kiangsu Discussed

MUCH has been said about the recent changes which occurred in the relations between peasants and landowners in North Kiangsu, in which connection the *Economic Weekly* recently published an interview with a Kiangsu resident just returned to Shanghai.

The change in land relations in Kiangsu is divided into three stages: from the entry of the Communists after the Japanese surrender to October 1945; from October 1945 to April 1946; and from April until the end of the year.

During the first stage, the Communists limited themselves to land distribution and the reduction of rentals and interests. The second stage was characterized by the "liquidating accounts" procedure with the landlords, while the third stage began when the Communists took over all the land and distributed it equally among the peasants.

The journal declared that the most "favorable phase" for all concerned was the first stage, inasmuch as even the Communists admit that Communism cannot be implemented in China today but that all efforts should go to the development of private capitalism.

After the reduction of rentals and interest rates the farmer can live a more prosperous life, the journal said. In this stage "mutual service groups" are organized, patterned according to their prototypes, the Vtozi, which existed in Russia immediately after the revolution. This is the best way of carrying out Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "the tiller owns the land" policy, the journal commented.

It is stressed that in the first stage, while the landlords continued to own their land holdings, the lands of traitors were placed in the custody of the Chinese Communist government. Those of the landlords who had taken advantage to acquire land holdings during the Japanese occupation were subjected both to "political liquidation" and "economic liquidation." Political liquidation meant trial by a people's court and economic liquidation consisted of expropriation of the collaborator's property.

The *Economic Weekly* furthermore said that the third stage, when the land was equally divided among the peasants, was undertaken by the Communists at a time when the "national split" was already in sight. This gave them a decided military advantage inasmuch as the farmer who had gained his land from the Communists would become their stauch supporter.

The Berlin Municipal Council has unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Allied authorities to scrap the four-power division of Berlin into four zones and make the city into a uniform territory once more. The resolution was moved by Social Democratic Party leader F. Neumann.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Ministry of National Defense will reduce its 5,000,000-men army to 3,000,000 in the course of 1948, "provided conditions permit," Vice Minister General Lin Yu told the resident committee of the People's Political Council last week, while explaining why the ministry is spending 50 percent of the total national budget this year.

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The entire Seventh Regiment of the U.S. Marines, stationed in North China, embarked last week for home, marking the first major exodus of American troops in recent months. The departure of some 3,000 U.S. servicemen must not be construed as the beginning of wholesale withdrawal of the Leathernecks, it was pointed out.

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Shortly following the crash of a third CNAC plane killing 40 passengers and crew near Tsingtao last weekend, creation of a Civil Aviation Bureau was promised by Communications Minister Yu Ta-wei as one of the measures to prevent recurrence of similar disasters. The minister ordered all commercial planes grounded for one week, but partial lifting of the ban was announced later to permit freight and mail carriers to function.

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Relatives of the Christmas air crash victims have decided to institute private criminal proceedings against CNAC and CATC for alleged negligence, believing that the coming general amnesty will weaken any public prosecution. They have also issued a manifesto and sent petitions to the People's Political Council and various government organizations, urging punishment of the airlines and adequate compensation to the victims' dependents.

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Some 20 ground-crew members, some of whom belonged to the former U.S. 14th Air Force which Maj.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault headed, are on their way to China to work for the general's new airline, formed to haul relief supplies in China.

* * *

The Executive Yuan in an order last week instructed the Ministry of Education and all provincial and municipal authorities to prevent all student activities likely to affect Sino-U.S. relations or insulting to Americans in China, *Central News* said. The order was issued in connection with the recent student demonstrations.

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The Supreme National Defense Council has decided to extend the term of the present PPC from January 7, on which it was supposed to terminate, to December 25 this year, when the Constitution will be enforced. The PPC's powers to examine and make recommendations on every aspect of the government policy and administration remain unchanged.

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Instructions from Dr. T. V. Soong to permit foreign-flag vessels engaged in overseas trade to enter Tsingtao and Chinwangtao on the same terms as now prevail at Shanghai and other ports open to this kind of shipping, were this week received by Customs Inspector-General L. K. Little, said *Central News*.

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Criticizing the National Resources Commission for alleged irregularities in taking over enemy propert- in Manchuria, members of the resident committee of the PPC said commission officials had "done a bad job," and "were growing rich while the people grew poorer."

The recent wave of crime and disorder in the British colony led the *Hongkong Telegraph* this week to suggest that the authorities organize vigilante units to patrol residential and business districts.

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All 46 persons accused of staging the recent "hawkers' riots," pleaded not guilty at the District Court here last week. defendants were released on bail and the Owing to the amnesty announced by the government on New Year's Day, the cases adjourned indefinitely.

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UNRRA will turn over to a new United Nations world organization its health activities in China on March 31, the relief organization's health director, Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, revealed last week. Similar services in Europe have already been turned over to the UN organization, he said.

* * *

A bill to establish Guam, a South Pacific island, as territory of the United States was this week introduced by Representative Robert Grant, who also proposed granting citizenship to the islanders. The U.S. Navy has maintained a naval base on Guam both prior to and since the Pacific war.

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The eight-power race for the Antarctic is expected to result in the summoning of an international conference later in the year to discuss rival claims, *Reuter's* said this week. Meanwhile, it was reported that the United States plans to claim a big share of the 6,000,000 square-mile Antarctic continent.

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The U.S. House of Representatives naval committee recommended to Congress last week that America retain a "most extensive chain of Pacific island security bases and mildly challenged the effectiveness of the atom bomb as a weapon against fleets." The committee held the move to be justified by the "international situation and this country's commitments."

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Chinese are not permitted to enter the Philippines until the conclusion of a treaty of general relations between the two countries, the Philippine Government announced last week, while President Manuel Roxas has moved to tighten immigration law enforcement by reorganizing the Deportation Board.

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A special Chinese mission will be sent to Tokyo to "comfort" the Japanese victims of the recent earthquake and tidal wave which caused more than 4,500 casualties, and the government has instructed its military mission in Tokyo to voice China's sympathy to the Japanese Government and people.

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The Chinese counter draft to British draft proposals for a Sino-British Treaty of Trade and Friendship have been handed to Ambassador Ralph Stevenson, *Reuter's* reported last week. Contents of the Chinese draft were not known, but the British proposals are said to close follow the lines of the Chinese-American treaty signed last November.

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The British Students Labor Federation, an association of college students, last week urged the Royal Family to postpone its planned trip to South Africa because of "racial discrimination" there. The federation asked that the trip be deferred, "until a more progressive policy is evident in that country."

Mayor Wu Suggests Economic Measures

MAYOR K. C. Wu recently proposed eight major points dealing with necessary economic measures designed to improve local conditions. Among the first was the suggestion that the Municipal Reconstruction Tax, which was to be increased in the winter season, should be left at the present level in order "to reduce the burden of the people."

Mayor Wu pointed out that if the Shanghai City Council should decide to withdraw the franchise of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company for operation of tramcars here, means should be devised to raise a fund estimated at CNC$20,000,000,000. The franchise expires on October 10, 1947, and six months' notice must be served.

The mayor further introduced a trial project of health insurance for industrial workers and suggested the distribution of Victory Bonds amounting to CNC$200,000,000, as ordered by the National Government.

The other proposals included the improvement of the water supply in the Western District; public works projects, in particular the dredging of Soochow Creek; the revision of the Restaurant and Amusement taxes and the imposition of a nominal student health fee.

Government Ownership In Industry Up

IN industry and mining Government ownership has recently increased in volume as compared with privately owned enterprises. In 1944, a total of 4,764 factories was owned by private persons, which constituted about 90 percent of all factories. The other 10 percent was owned by the Government.

Capital investments in these enterprises, however, presented a different picture. In the 10 percent of the enterprises, the Government had invested CNC$189,183,000 or about 39 percent of the grand total, while private industries involved investments of only CNC$298,297,000 or 61 percent.

Government-owned factories and mines employed 29 percent of all workers while private-owned enterprises had the other 71 percent.

Moslems throughout India on Christmas Day celebrated the 71st birthday of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president. The league's crescent green flag was displayed in Bombay while two of the Moslem members of the interim government spoke to public gatherings in New Delhi, reiterating the league's determination to secure Pakistan or a separate Moslem state.

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Held in jail without trial for 13 months on charges of espionage, Bianca Sannino, told the *Associated Press* at Canton that she had petitioned the local court to have her tried in Shanghai, where, she said, she could produce witnesses for her defense. She told *AP* she had been questioned only twice during the 13 months she has been held by the Canton authorities.

Who's Who in China

GEN. MA HUNG-KUEI, army officer and government official; born at Taohohsien, Kansu, March 14, 1892; son of the late well-known Mohommedan leader, Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang; graduate of Lanchow

Ma Hung-kuei

馬鴻逵

Military Academy; after several years of military service became Bandit-Suppression Commander of Ninghsia, Shensi and Mongolia, 1916; commander, 5th Mixed Brigade of Kansu Army, 1922; commander, 7th Division of Northwestern Army, 1925; Commander-in-Chief, 4th Route Army of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927, later in same year made commander of 4th Army; commander of 17th Division and member of Shantung Provincial Government, 1928; commander, 64th Division and concurrently, 11th Army of Anti-Rebel Forces and member of Honan Provincial Government, 1929; field commander, 15th Route Army of Anti-Rebel Forces and commander of 35th Division, 1929-31; chairman, Ninghsia Provincial Government, and concurrently commander of Ninghsia Garrison Command since 1932; Gen. Ma is now also vice commander of Generalissimo's Northwestern Headquarters and head of the Ninghsia Kuomintang Headquarters; address: Ninghsia Provincial Government, Ninghsia.

LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, deputy military governor of the United States occupation zone of Germany, will succeed Gen. Joseph McNarney as the Chief Military Governor of the zone and Commander of United States ground forces in Europe, the War Department has announced.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

FRANKLIN RAY resigned as chief of Far East Affairs of UNRRA at the end of the year to be succeeded by Col. Frederick D Harris, Ray's British assistant last year. Ray said that the distribution of UNRRA goods in Chinese Communist territory is expanding, and work on the Yellow River dykes is proceeding rapidly.

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HAROLD E. STASSEN has announced his candidacy for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination.

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MAJOR GENERAL F. W. FESTING, Commander of the Hongkong Garrison, this week visited Canton to receive a decoration from General Chang Fah-kwei acting on behalf of the Chinese Government. Gen. Festing is leaving today for a new post in Britain as Director of Weapons and Development His successor is Major-General G. W. E. J. Erskine.

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MAHATMA GANDHI has started a village by village walking tour of the Noakhali district of east Bengal, carrying his non-violence doctrine into the Moslem area in which communal riots erupted in October. Gandhi avoided the Ranguni police district, which was the scene of the bloodiest communal riots. Precautions were taken for his protection in Moslem zones.

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PAUL DE LESSEPS, 83-year-old son of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, has been arrested in Paris on charges of collaboration. Allegedly de Lesseps attempted to sell the Germans his interest in the Suez Canal as well as some oil fields in Turkey which would have aided them in an attack on the Canal.

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GEN. HO YING-CHIN, former chief of staff of the Chinese National Armies and currently head of the military delegation to the United Nations and China's representative on the Security Council's military staff committee, has gone to Niagara Falls to attend the current convention of the Moral Rearmament Assembly.

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LT. GEN. HSUAN TI-WU, Commissioner of Police, has been granted leave of absence by Mayor K. C. Wu as of January 1, the affairs of the Police bureau to be entrusted to Yu Shu-ping, Deputy Commissioner. It is reported that Commissioner Hsuan, unable to stand the strain imposed by his duties as Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters as well as Commissioner of Police, attempted to resign from the latter post, but the Mayor refused to accept the resignation and granted him special leave.

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BEN. H. KIZER, former UNRRA administrator in China, told an American Association of University Women meeting that the "presence of occupation forces on Chinese soil is doing much to keep our foreign policy out of the hands of the State Department." In Kizer's opinion, peace cannot be attained until all American troops are withdrawn.

* * *

SANG CHEN-SAN, keeper in charge of the First Storehouse of the Kiangwan munition dumps, gave himself up New Year's night. General Ho Wen, Commander of the First Supply District said that his punishment would be determined by higher authorities. Gen. Ho hopes that the other two missing officers also will surrender themselves.

BERNARD M. BARUCH has resigned as the United States member of the United Nations atomic commission. Following Baruch's suggestion American atomic representation at the United Nations will be centered in Warren Austin, member of the Security Council. Baruch's resignation followed the adoption by the United Nations atomic commission of the main essentials of the American atomic control plan.

* * *

PENG HSUEH-PEI, Minister of Information, declared in a statement issued at a reception held at the Cathay Hotel that the present will be a year of hard work and strict economy to repair the ravages of war. He declared that it is a surprising thing that a nation of 400,000,000, including several racial groups should be able in 40 days to agree upon a constitution, the principles of which even the Communists approved at the PCC.

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THEODORE BILBO, elected to the Senate by Mississippi, is being investigated by the Senate as to his fitness to assume office. The Senate War Investigation Committee found that he "improperly used his high office for personal gain in his dealings with war contract orders." A special Senate Campaign Committee is also making inquiries into allaged irregularities in his nomination. It has been alleged that negroes were prevented from voting.

* * *

MAYOR K. C. WU, addressing the Shanghai City Council this week, said 1947 would be a difficult year for the city as it is confronted with an economic crisis. He reported in detail on the activities of the various departments of the city government, congratulating them upon the progress made last year.

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J.B. KRIPALANI, President of the All-India National Congress, criticized the British Government's statement of December 6, stating that it sought to amend the original White Paper which the Congress had already accepted in its entirety. He claimed that under the recent British interpretation autonomy would be vested in groups of provinces rather than in individual provinces as originally provided. He also maintained that the British had no right to give any interpretation. That should have been left to the supreme judicial body.

* * *

U AUNG SAN, Burmese leader en route for talks with the British Government, on Burma's future, told pressmen that his followers would quit the interim government and launch a new struggle unless complete independence was granted. He stated that his supporters "were free of any inhibitions of non-violence." There is no question of dominion status. We want complete independence," he said.

* * *

WARREN AUSTIN, chief of the American delegation to the United Nations, said in a radio interview that Russia and the United States had reached a better understanding during the UN General Assembly. He said the Russians "met us half way. My own judgment is that one does not have to be an appeaser in order to be able to come to agreement."

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MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, President of the Moslem League, stated in a message to Sind Moslems, "If Moslems remain united and disciplined and continue to work in the same spirit, we will achieve Pakistan sooner than many people expect."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Political Theory

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS *by Charles A. Beard. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York,* 1945. 144 *pp.,* US$1.75. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

REALIZATION of the interrelation of politics and economics is most important in this age of extreme specialization in the social sciences. Concepts of the "economic man," the "political man," and the "military man" can lead to serious fallacies if they are divorced from each other in the mind of the investigator. It is not feasible to isolate various elements and characteristics in social science as in the exact sciences.

Mr. Beard is one of the foremost social scientists of our times. It is interesting that the first sections of this book, published in 1922, have required virtually no revision in the light of subsequent developments. The last section is devoted to a discussion of current conditions in the light of the same theory.

It is Mr. Beard's thesis that in the absence of military coercion, political power lies to a greater or lesser extent with those who control property; even a military dictatorship must assure itself of a sound economic foundation if it hopes to survive. Beginning with Aristotle, the great political thinkers throughout history have recognized the dependence of politics on economics. This is true not only of the old world philosophers but of the founders of our own constitution. Early representative governments grew out of new economic interests. Legislatures were formed of the various estates, not from the people as a whole. Suffrage was confined more or less exclusively to propertied elements. The protection of property has always been one of the prime functions of government.

The conflicts within a society are mainly those of the differing economic classes, whose interests are opposed. While Russia is supposed to be a classless society her bureaucracy has become so stratified that the interests of those who have power—economic and political—and those who have not are as clearly defined as in capitalistic countries.

It was Rousseau who propounded the theory of the political equality of man regardless of economic status. On his ideas the theories of modern democratic governments were based. But the theory of proportional popular representation and political power, carried to the extreme, would inevitably lead to the dissolution of the economic system, as the propertied elements are always in the minority. Such has not been the case. It cannot be denied that political power in modern democracies is still dependent to a large extent upon economic power, whether of capitalists or of labor unions. Thus there is a discrepancy between political theory and fact. Since the great depression and the New Deal there is a tendency for "political man" to gain and exercise economic power, as evidenced in the greater part government plays in business.

Mr. Beard sees in the interplay of economic interests on the political scene the only alternative to a military dictatorship. But constitutional government is necessary to limit the power which can be obtained in the unbridled pursuit of specific interests. Rousseau's ideal of rule by absolute plurality is impracticable. In the very nature of things, political power must be in the hands of a few, and it must be based on economic power. Modern statesmen must realize the extent to which economic influences are politically potent; they must take them into account in setting policy.

Statistics

POPULATION IN MODERN CHINA *by Ta Chen. Published by The University of Chicago Press, Chicago,* 1946. 126 *pp.,* US$2.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

ANY reasonably reliable statistics about China are a welcome addition to the book shelves and Dr. Chen has also made available in English much of the material earlier available only in Chinese. This makes it doubly welcome. But a note of caution: this book is not about Population in Modern China. It is a description of and comment on a survey made under the author's direction in the Kunming Lake Region, Yunnan Province, and comparison of its findings with those of eight other modern demographic surveys undertaken in other areas, but with a total population only eight percent of that of China.

Maybe that is why Dr. Chen does not discuss the subject in its social and economic aspects. In fact he does not even discuss measures to decrease the extremely high death rate.

Some of the mistakes beg to be corrected. Here are two. Maybe Shanghai will some day have 5,600,000 inhabitants, but it is extremely doubtful whether it had that many before Pearl Harbor. Neither were there conscription and compulsory labor service on a large scale during the Japanese occupation of North China, even though spasmodic attempts at snatching workers were made several times.

It has already been proved that photographs can lie but many people still refuse to understand that statistics are relative too. Figures do *not* talk for themselves. If China has a natural increase rate per thousand persons approximating that of Latvia or Estonia and lower than that of the U.S.A., it does not follow that China has no population problem—there are a couple of hundred million people living there right now, quite a trifle more than the population of Latvia. All such unqualified comparisons are sure to be misleading.

Dr. Chen explains the tradition of a high birth rate linked with filial piety by the, according to him, apparently low population densities in ducal China of Confucius and Mencius. It is popularly believed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had committed himself to an unconditionally ever-increasing population and it is from this angle that the recent recommendations made by Dean Hutcheson of the Sino-American Agricultural Mission regarding population increase have been criticized.

Dr. Chen asserts that no such definite statement on population policy can be found and attributed to Dr. Sun. He suggests, on the basis of some recent commentaries on the Three People's Principles, that Dr. Sun's views on the subject-which were never categorically expressed—may have been influenced by the low estimates of China's population by W. W. Rockhill several decades ago.

The general recommendations of the Government's Committee for Population Studies are generally in line with the most advanced views on population policy. They are necessarily vague due to the shortage of medical personnel and hospitals in China. While agreeing that unconditional and universal increase of population cannot be encouraged, the Committee characteristically refuses to commit itself outright on measures of birth control but does suggest exploration of the possibilities of sterilization.

Two Heroes

AMERICA'S PAUL REVERE by Esther Forbes. Illustrations by Lynd Ward. 46 pp. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. US$2.50.

SUN YAT-SEN by Nina Baker. Illustrations by Jeanyce Wong. 247 pp. The Vanguard Press, New York. US$2.50 (From the NY Times)

DRAMATIC pictures, many reproduced in glowing color, others strong in halftone, vividly recreate the world of Paul Revere in this picture biography. Guided by Miss Forbes' narrative, children of 8 to 12 will watch the young Paul learning a craft which has made him almost as famous as his horsemanship, later following the long cold road back from the French and Indian Wars, doggedly riding the 700 miles to Philadelphia and back with news of the Boston Tea Party. Here, too, are caught with great intensity the temper of a Boston seething with indignation, flaming into rebellion, and the hushed urgency of midnight missions.

Miss Forbes, who probably knows more about Paul Revere than anyone else alive, has wisely eschewed any fictionizing of her subject. Her task, that of integrating the issues of his time into a personal narrative for a better understanding of the man, was not an easy one. Revere's life, save for his most famous adventure, which is for once placed in proper proportion to the rest of his career, was not of the stuff which makes a dashing narrative such as Davy Crockett's or Dan'l Boone's. Thus there are certain passages in the text which have a rather didactic flavor, but she has presented the background of his day with clarity and she has given us a rounded view of a many-sided life.

* * *

SUN Yat-sen was born in southeast China, educated in Hawaii in his early teens and came home to defy the idols in his village temples.

Appalled by the abominable condition in which his people lived and by the corrupt system of his Government, he pleaded for reform. Mercilessly snubbed, he started a revolution to overthrow the existing regime. One failure followed another; his most enlightened friends were captured and killed; he himself was driven into exile. Not until 1911 was his arduous task fulfilled and then his troubles with warlords and political factions had just begun.

For Sun Yat-sen, the thirty-two revolutionary years, from the time that the idea of a free and democratic China seized him, to the last day of his life, were tumultuous, heartbreaking and back-breaking. But his "Three Principles of the People," inspired by Abraham Lincoln, Henry George and Karl Marx were revered by both Nationalists and Communists alike. Mrs. Baker writes in an appealing fashion for the 'teen-age reader, presenting the Chinese way of life so that it is easy for the Westerner to understand. To read her book is to absorb painlessly the history of some of China's most turbulent and significant years.

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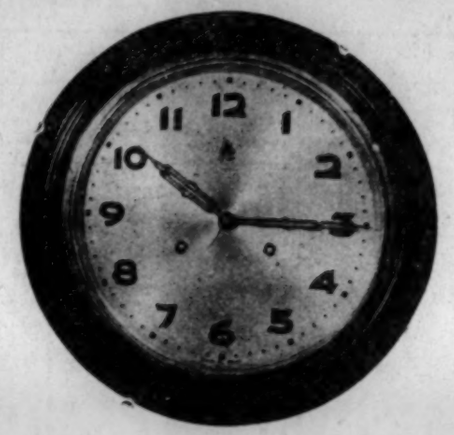

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TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7 00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12 11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
WUSIH	無錫	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.
NANKING	南京	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.09	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8 14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN- D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22 20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16 00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
KASHING	嘉興	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.

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